Sears KENMORE

1975

Sears

KENMORE INSTRUCTIONS

MODEL 1774 • ZIG • ZAG SEWING MACHINE

Sears, Roebuck and Co.

Dear Homemaker:

You have just invested in a very fine zigzag sewing machine. Before using your new Kenmore machine, please pause for a moment and carefully read this booklet which contains instructions on how to operate and care for your machine. Specific instructions are given on threading, tension adjustments, cleaning, oiling, etc. This will help you obtain the best sewing results and avoid unnecessary service expense for conditions beyond our control.

Advice on the operation and care of your machine is always available at your nearest Sears Retail Store. Should you have any further questions on your sewing machine, please write to me. When writing mention the complete Model Number shown on the nomenclature plate. You will find this plate identified on Page 2 of this booklet.

Consumer Services Manager
Department 620
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Chicago, Illinois 60684

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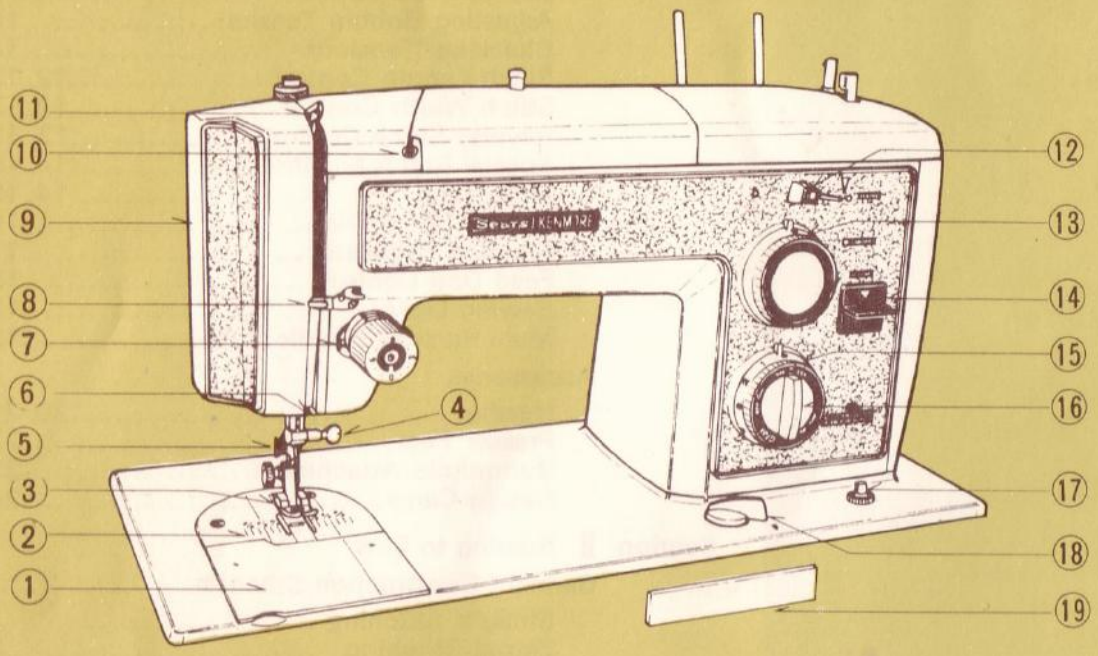
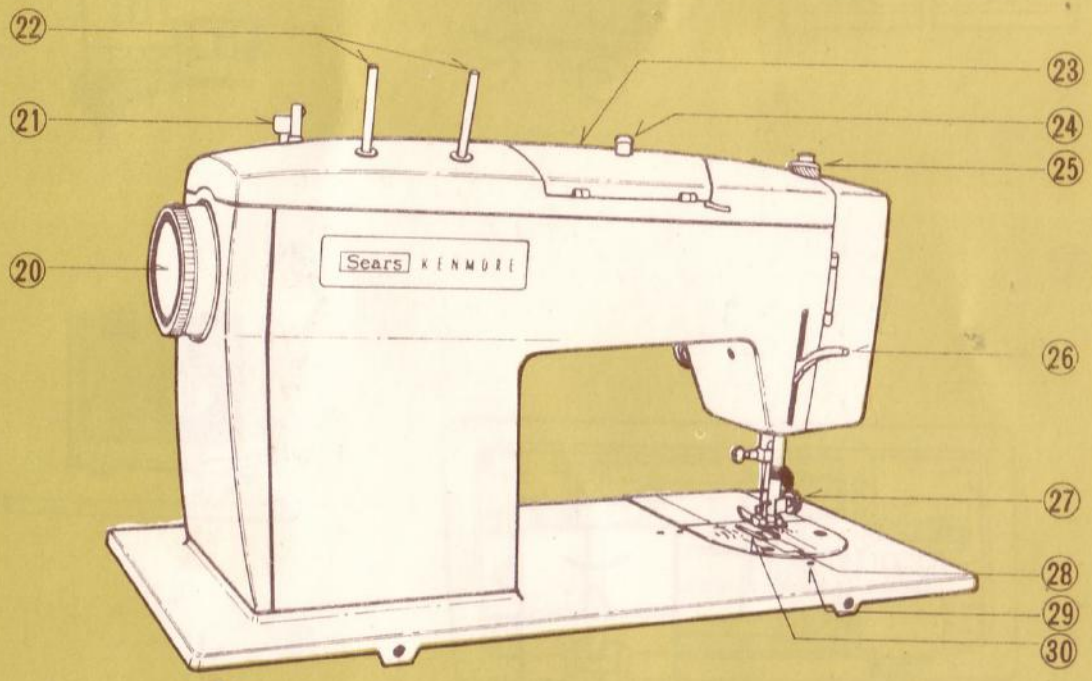
Knowing Your Sewing Machine

FRONT VIEW



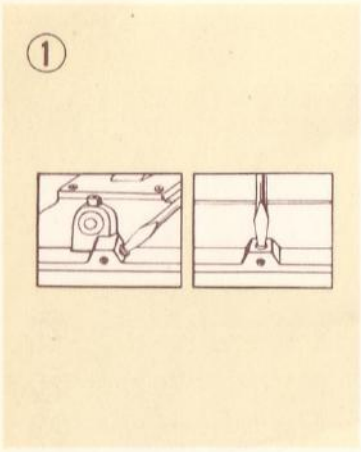
1. Hand Hole Cover Plate
2. Seam Guide Lines
3. Presser Foot
4. Needle Clamp Screw
5. Thread Cutter
6. Thread Guide
7. Top Thread Tension Control
8. Thread Guide
9. Face Cover Plate
10. Threading Tube
11. Take-up Lever
12. Special Stitch Modifier
13. Stitch Length Control
14. Reverse Stitch Control
15. Stitch Width Control
16. Special Stitch Dial
17. Light and Power Switch
18. Feed Dog Control
19. Nomenclature Plate

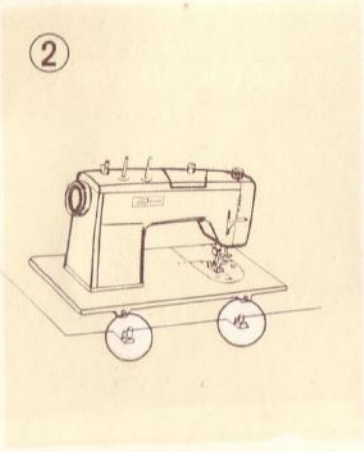
BACK VIEW

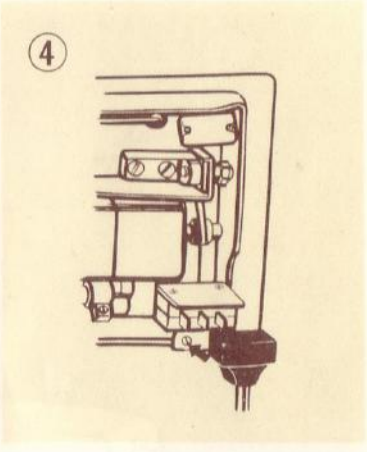


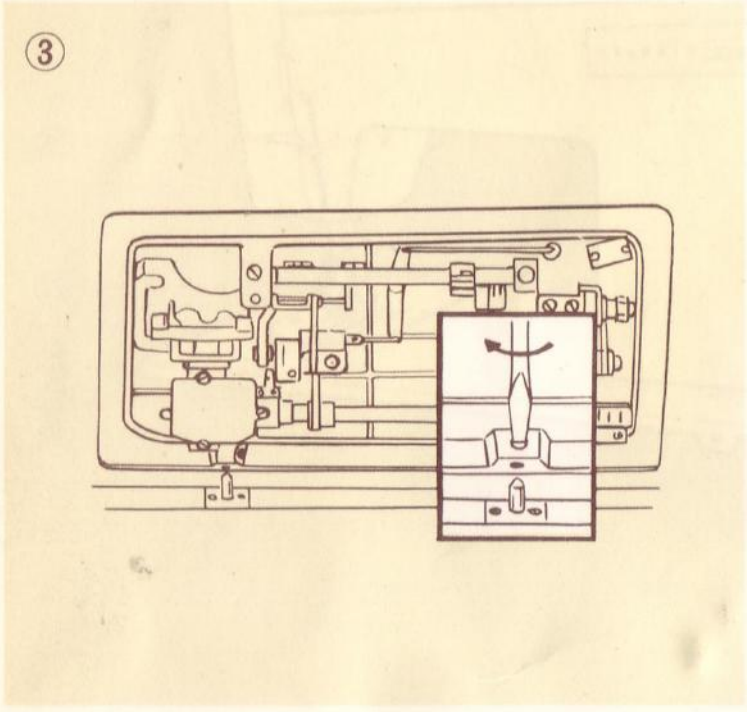
20. Hand Wheel
21. Bobbin Winder
22. Thread Spool Pins
23. Design Cam Cover
24. Bobbin Winder Tension Disc
25. Pressure Regulator
26. Presser Foot Lever
27. Presser Foot Thumb Screw
28. Multi Purpose Needle Plate
29. Buttonhole Attachment Guide Pin Hole
30. Feed Dogs

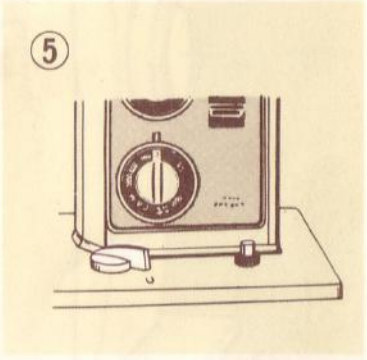
INSTALLING MACHINE

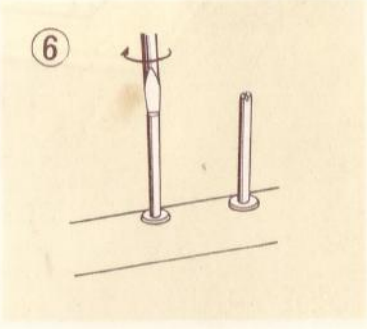






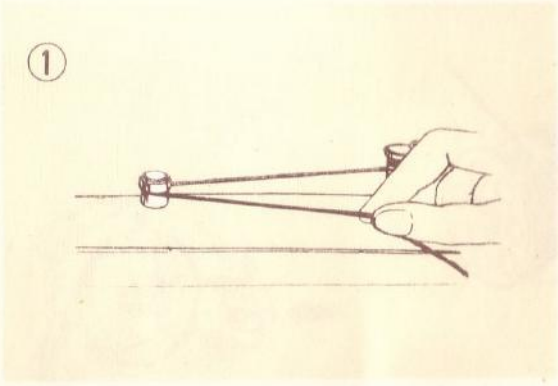


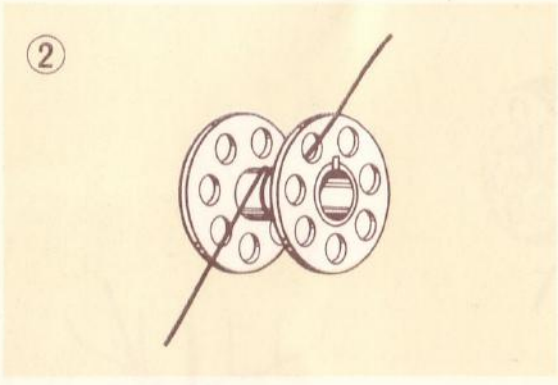


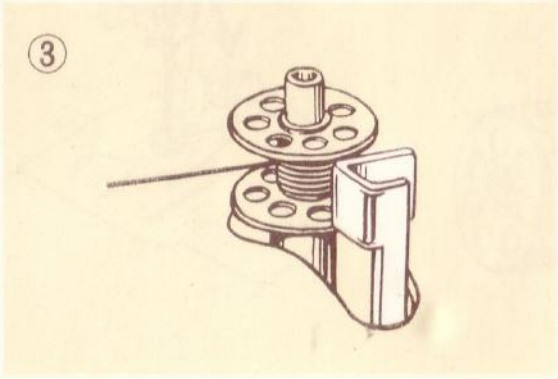


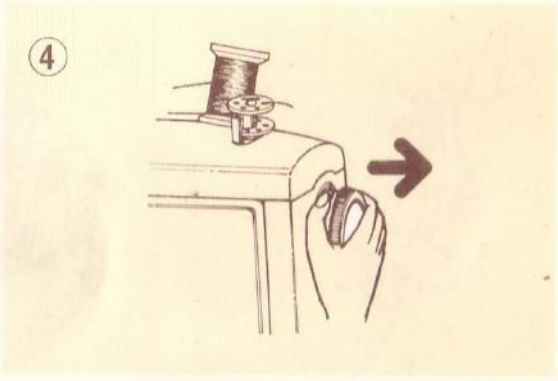
1. Loosen the two hinge screws under holes in the rear edge of the machine bed.
2. Raise hinge pins in the cabinet or case. Slip machine head onto pins.
3. Tighten hinge screws securely.
4. Push the speed control plug onto three-prong connector under the bed plate. Lower machine head to front cabinet flap.
5. Plug machine cord into any 110-120 volt wall outlet. Turn on power by pushing light and power switch.
6. Spool pins are packed in accessory box. Screw thread spool pins in place securely with a screw driver. Position nylon discs as shown in illustration.

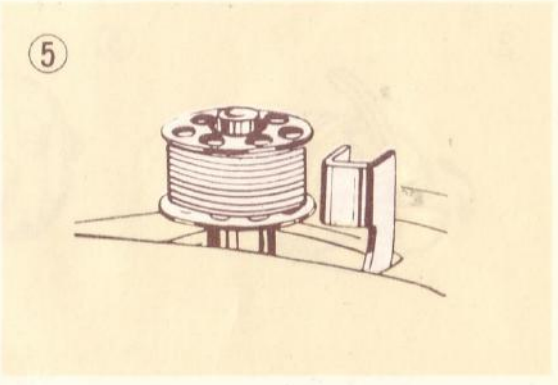
WINDING THE BOBBIN

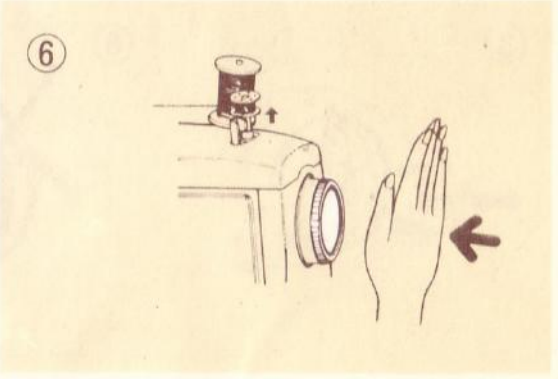






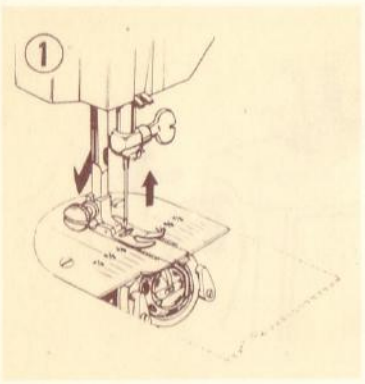


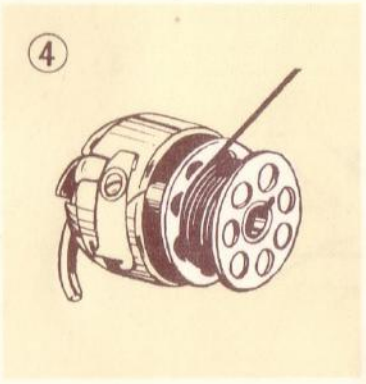


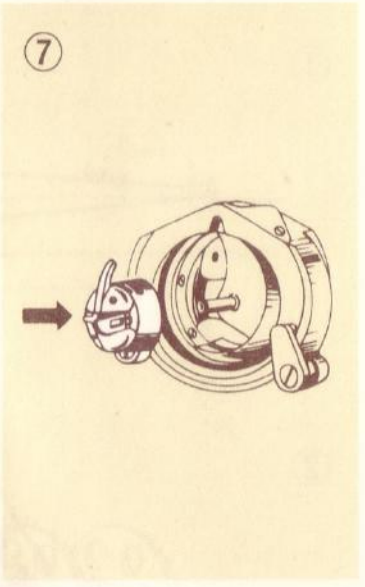


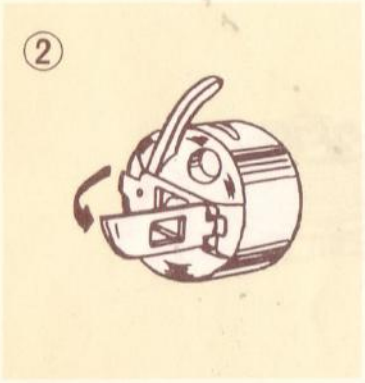
1. Draw thread from spool through bobbin winder tension disc as shown in Fig. 1.
2. Wind thread around an empty bobbin several times as in Fig. 2.
3. Place bobbin onto bobbin winder shaft with thread wound on bobbin clockwise. Push bobbin winder latch against bobbin until it clicks.
4. Release clutch by pulling hand wheel as shown in Fig. 4. Start machine, holding onto end of thread. When bobbin is slightly filled, release end of thread.
5. When bobbin is full, winding mechanism stops.
6. Push in hand wheel to return to stitching position. Remove bobbin.

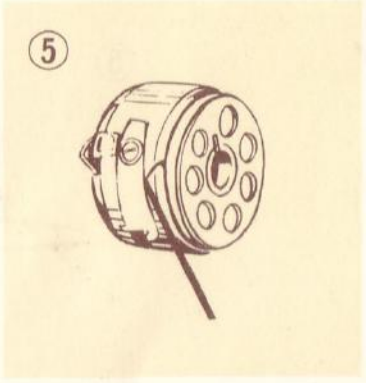
THREADING THE BOBBIN CASE

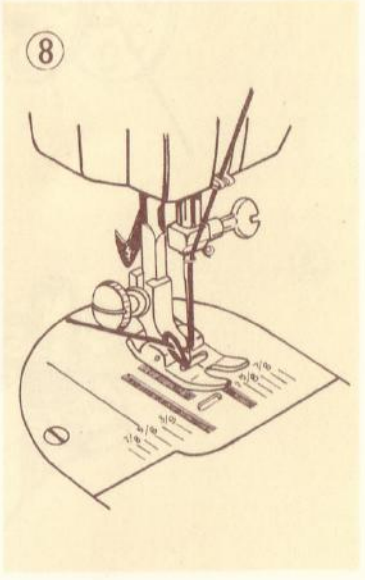


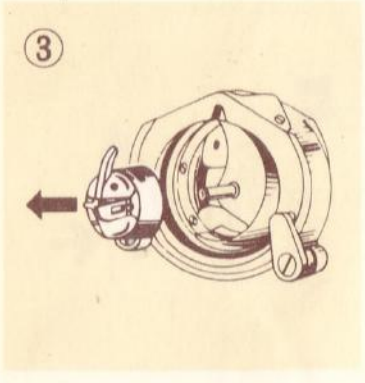


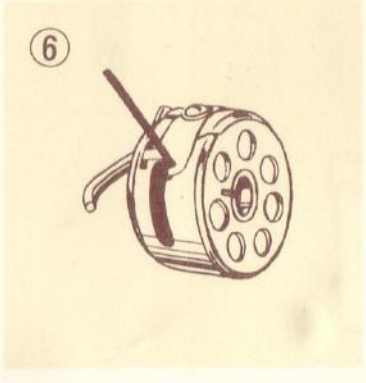












1. To remove bobbin from the shuttle, raise needle to its highest position. Remove hand hole cover plate.
2. Pull open latch of bobbin case.
3. Pull bobbin case straight out of shuttle.
4. Insert bobbin into bobbin case making sure thread is coming from bobbin as shown.
5. Pull thread through slot of case as shown.
6. Pull thread under tension spring.
7. Holding latch open, position case into shuttle, and release latch. Case should lock into place when latch is released.
8. Hold needle thread loosely in left hand and rotate hand wheel toward you one complete turn. Bring bobbin thread up by pulling upper thread.

THREADING OF TOP THREAD

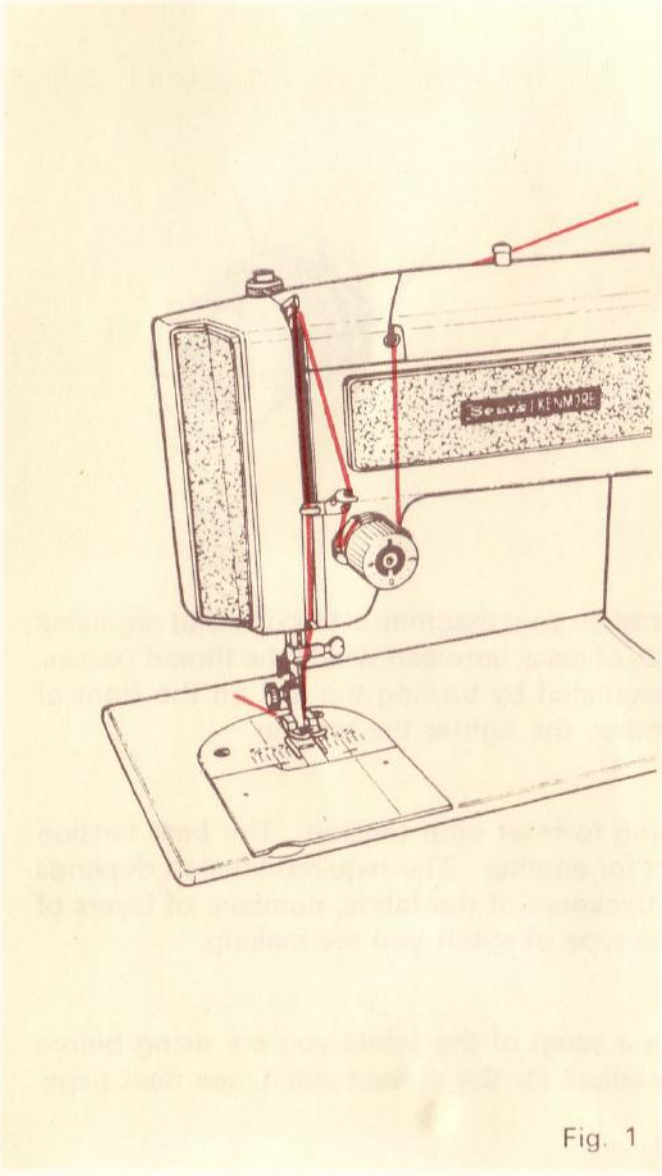


Fig. 1

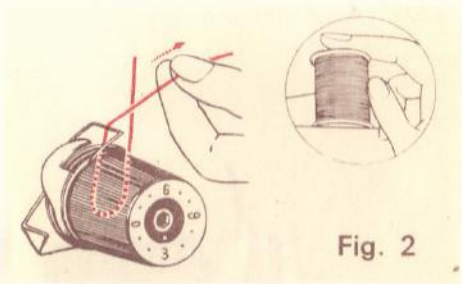


Fig. 2

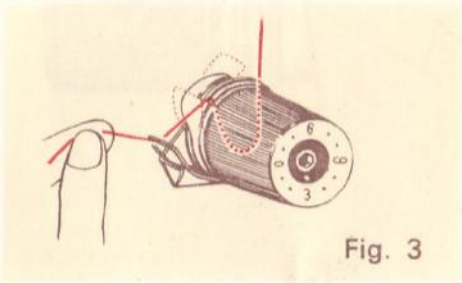


Fig. 3

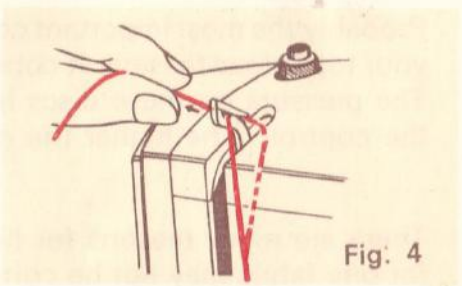


Fig. 4

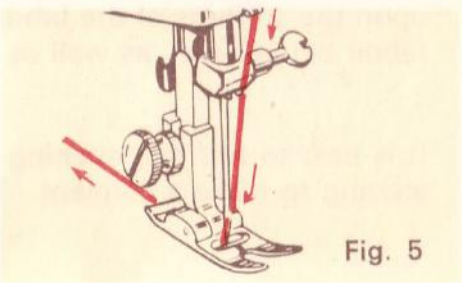


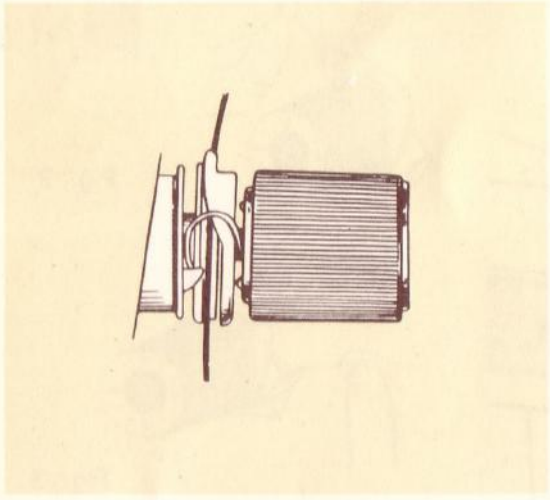
Fig. 5

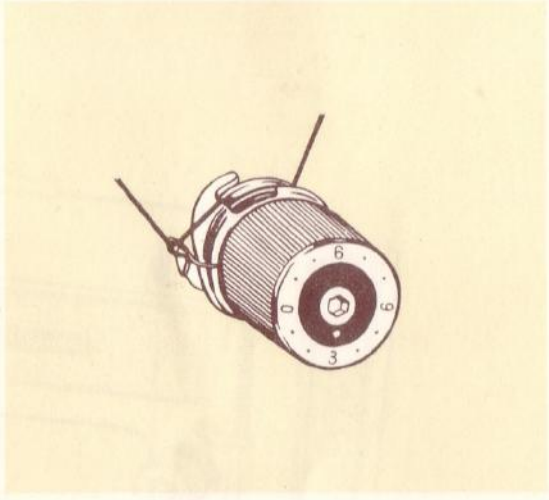
Place thread on spool pin as shown with thread coming from back of the spool. Draw thread through the top threading tube. Holding the spool stationary with right hand, pull the end of the thread between the tension discs as shown. Pull the spring wire loop up and past the top hook until the thread can be slipped into hook (See Fig. 2).

When the thread is released, the spring wire loop will return to position (Fig. 3) with thread in proper place. Release spool of thread and hook thread into take up lever as shown (Fig. 4).
Continue to thread machine exactly as shown. Needle must always be threaded in direction as shown in Fig. 5.

CONTROLS

TOP TENSION CONTROL





Probably the most important control on your machine is this one that regulates your top thread tension. It consists of discs between which the thread passes. The pressure on these discs is regulated by turning the dial on the front of the control. The higher the number, the tighter the tension.

There are many reasons for having to reset your tension. The best tension for one fabric may not be correct for another. The required tension depends upon the stiffness of the fabric, thickness of the fabric, numbers of layers of fabric being sewn, as well as the type of stitch you are making.

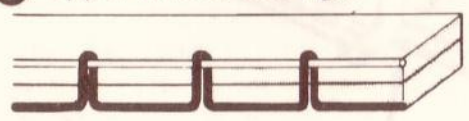
It is best to test the stitching on a scrap of the fabric you are using before starting to make a garment. To adjust for the correct stitch, see next page.

ADJUSTING TOP TENSIONS

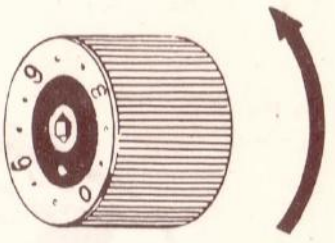
❶

A perfect straight stitch will have threads locked between the two layers of fabric with no loops on top or bottom.

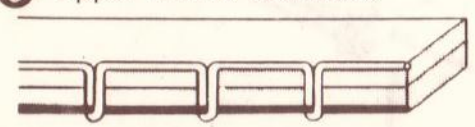
❷ Upper thread too tight



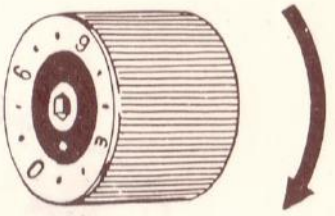
Decrease Tension



❸ Upper thread too loose



Increase Tension



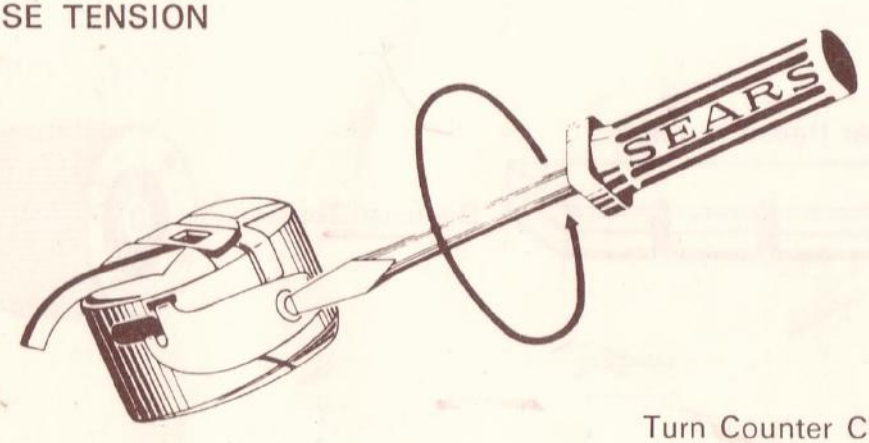
ADJUSTING BOBBIN TENSIONS

Bobbin tension requires adjusting less frequently than the upper thread tension.

If the stitch is satisfactory but the seam is puckered, it may be necessary to loosen the tension on both the top and bottom threads. Be sure to balance them as indicated on Page 9.

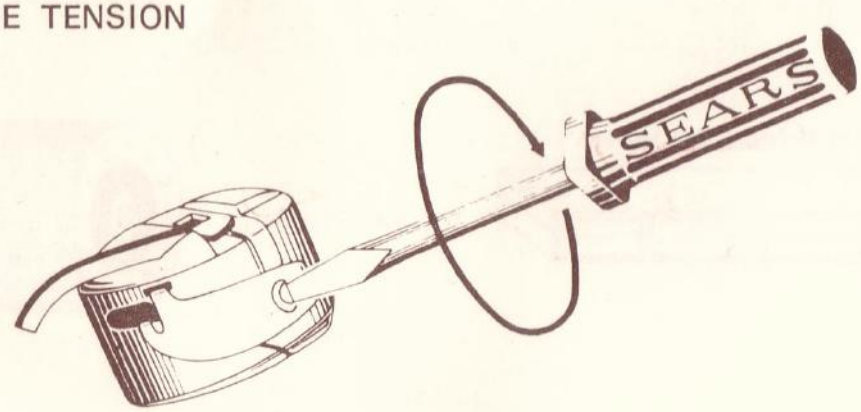
When adjusting the tension on the bobbin case, make slight adjustments with a screwdriver.

DECREASE TENSION



Turn Counter Clockwise.

INCREASE TENSION



Turn Clockwise.

CHECKING TENSIONS

To check the thread tension balance, be sure to use mercerized thread of the same size on the top and on the bobbin; and a sharp, correctly sized needle for the fabric you are sewing. Begin with a full bobbin. Set the stitch length for about 12 stitches per inch.

Fold a 6" square of fabric in half diagonally, forming a triangle. Make a line of stitching 1/2" in from the fold.

a. If seam is puckered - both tensions are too tight.

b. If the bottom thread lays on the fabric - tighten upper thread tension, and repeat test. See Fig. 3, Page 9.

c. If the top thread lays on the fabric - loosen upper thread tension, and repeat test. See Fig. 2, Page 9.

Grasp the stitching and pull with a snap to make the threads break.

a. If both threads break - tensions are balanced.

b. If neither thread breaks - both tensions are too loose.

c. If upper thread breaks - loosen top tension.

d. If lower thread breaks - tighten top tension.

Both threads do not have to break at the same place, but they should break on the same snap.

It is necessary to reduce the upper thread tension somewhat when zigzag stitching. The wider the stitch, the less tension that is needed. This is particularly important when making designs. It is not desirable to have any of bottom thread visible on the right side of the fabric when making designs.

STITCH LENGTH CONTROL

The stitch length control regulates the length of the stitch you select. THE HIGHER THE NUMBER - THE SHORTER THE STITCH.

The number on stitch length control indicates the approximate number of stitches per inch. The stitch setting you use will be determined by the thickness of the fabric you are sewing.

A longer stitch setting should be used for thicker fabric or more layers of fabric.
The middle range of the control is the 10-12 stitch per inch range which is the most commonly used.

A basting stitch is made by using the longest possible stitch setting - 6 stitches per inch.
The red marking ▬ on the control is the setting used for the shortest stitches such as in Satin Stitching.

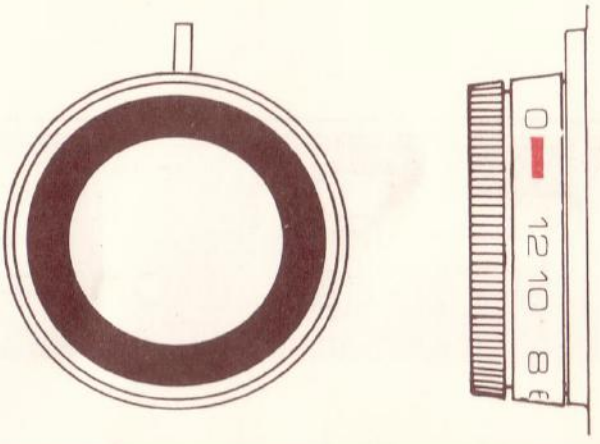
STITCH WIDTH CONTROL

This control regulates the width of the stitch you select. THE HIGHER THE NUMBER - THE WIDER THE STITCH. You may vary your zigzag stitch width by adjusting this control to the setting you desire.
This control must be on Red Dot in order to do straight stitching.
Turn only the outer rim of this control to set the stitch width.
The center of the control dials the special stitches the machine is capable of sewing.

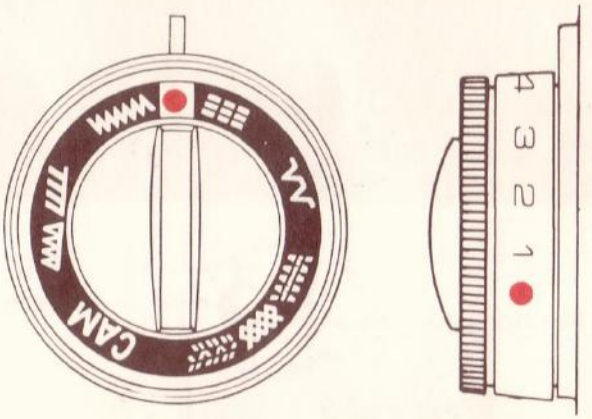
REVERSE STITCH CONTROL

It is best to begin and end seams with a few stitches taken in reverse. This is called back tacking. Back tacking fastens the ends of the seams firmly and prevents raveling.
When reverse stitching is needed, simply lower the lever and hold there during sewing. The fabric will immediately start feeding backwards and the seam will be fastened.

STITCH LENGTH CONTROL

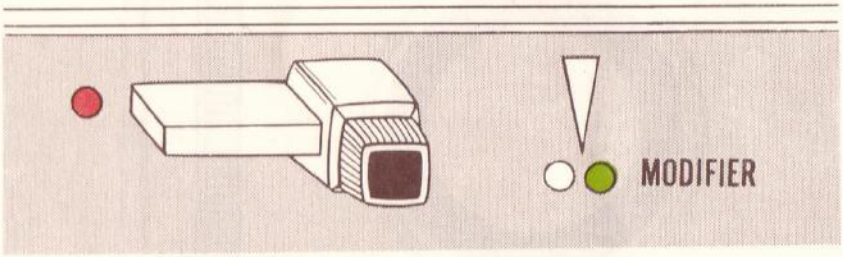


STITCH WIDTH CONTROL

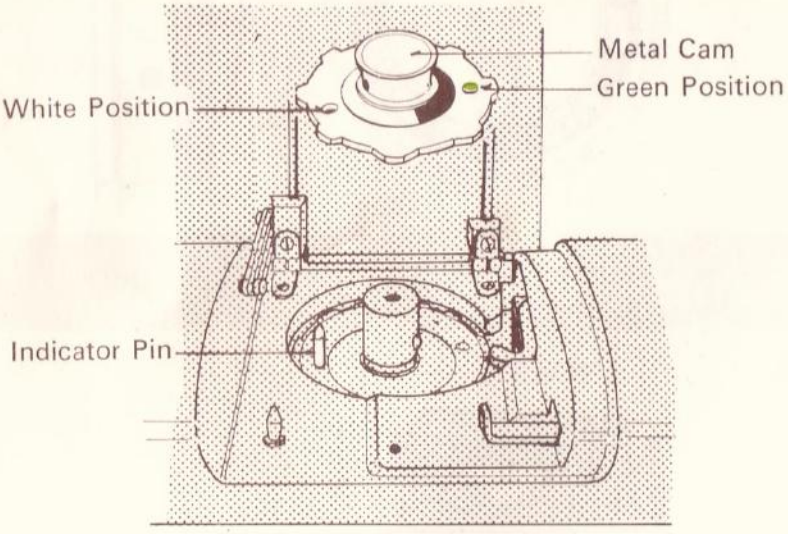


REVERSE STITCH CONTROL

SPECIAL STITCH MODIFIER



METAL CAM



SPECIAL STITCH MODIFIER

This control determines the feed of the feed dogs. All simple forward stitches require that this control be set at the red dot. These stitches are the straight stitch, zigzag, mending, blind hem, and basic decorative designs.

Stretch stitches and reverse stitch designs are made by setting the Special Stitch Modifier to point to the white and green dots or adjusted slightly toward the white arrow head mark above the dots. See next section for specific settings for individual stitches.

METAL CAM

When you open the Design Cam Cover you will find a metal cam in the machine as illustrated. This cam must remain in the machine at all times, unless you are using one of the plastic design cams.

It is best to have the cam so placed that the white zone is aligned with the indicator pin. This will allow you to sew the stitches printed in white on your Special Stitch Dial. To make the green stitches, reposition the metal cam so that the green zone is adjacent to the indicator pin.

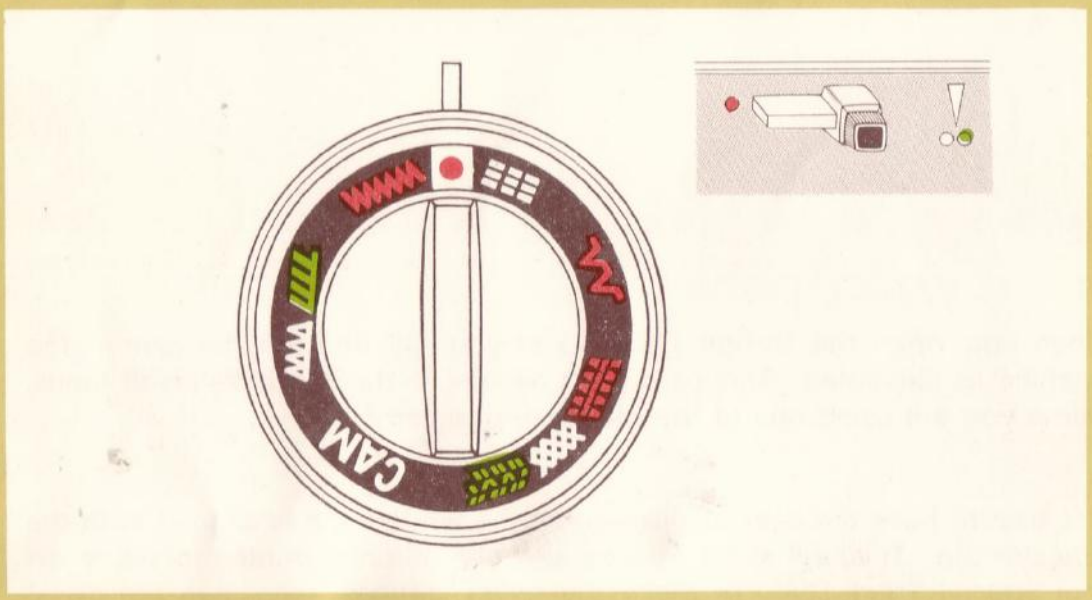
SPECIAL STITCH DIAL

There are certain types of utility stitches you will use often in your home sewing. This control enables you to just dial the stitch you need for the task at hand.

All stitches printed in red on the dial must be sewn with the Special Stitch Modifier set at the Red Dot.

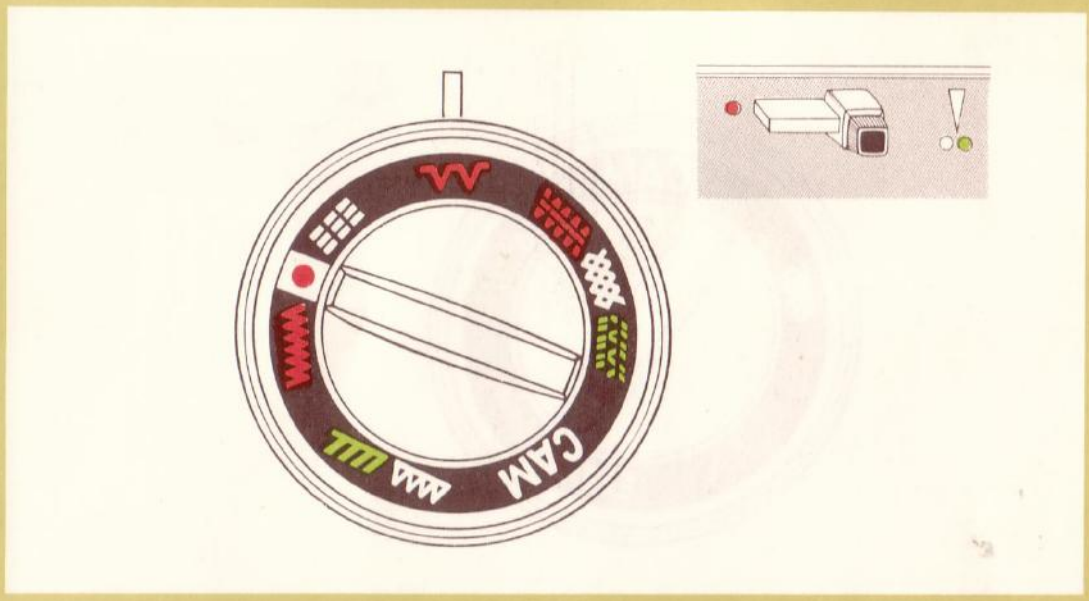
To make the stitches printed in white and green on this dial, the Special Stitch Modifier must be set at the white and green dots.

THE RED DOT SETTING



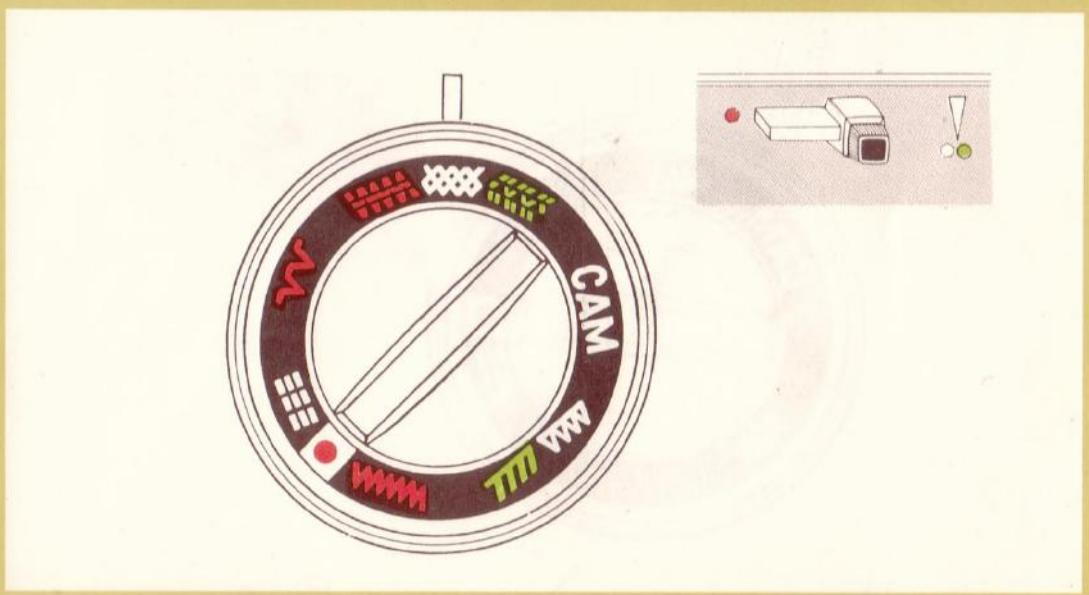
The setting illustrated above is the one used for most of your stitching. At this setting you may straight stitch, stretch stitch and make a simple zig zag stitch. As each stitch is dependent upon the settings of your other controls, carefully read the directions in the next section of the book for the various stitches.

BLIND STITCH SETTING



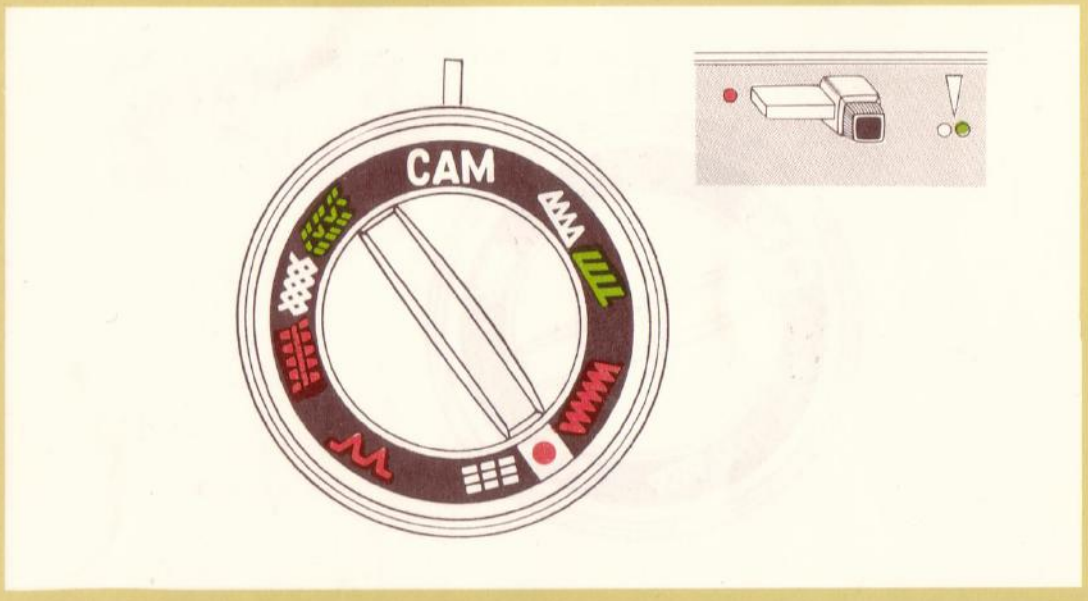
Blind hems are made by using the setting shown above with the Stitch Modifier set on the Red Dot.

SPECIAL MENDING STITCH AND SMOCKING STRETCH



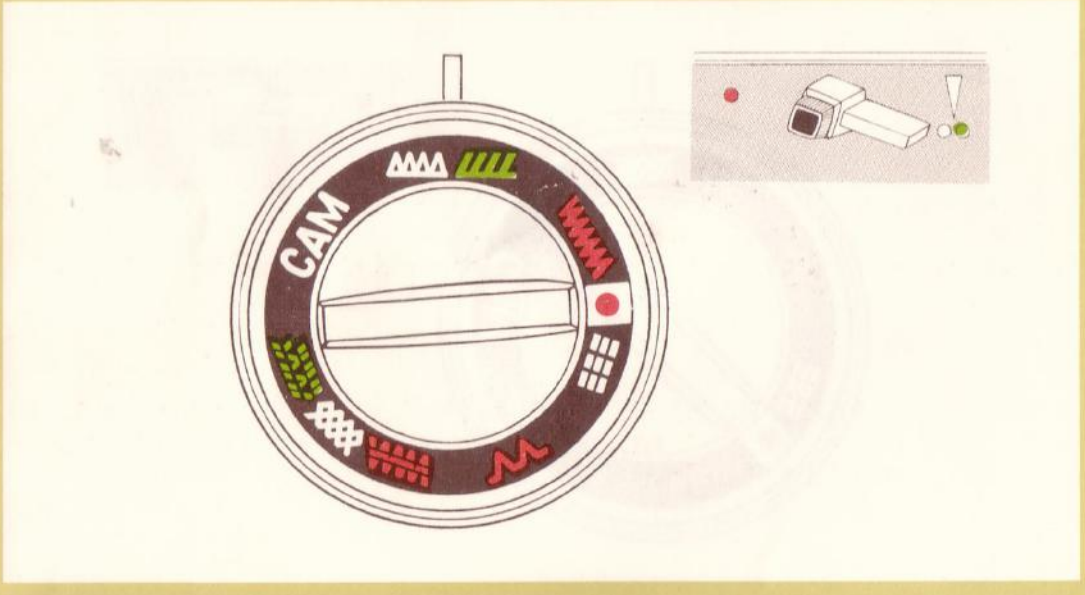
You will find that much of your sewing is in the mending category. For this reason you have been provided with a stitch for the repair of tears. It is accomplished with the above illustrated setting and Modifier set at the red dot. When the Modifier is turned to the white and green dots, a Smocking stretch or Feather stretch results. For directions, see the next section of this book.

CAM SETTING



The CAM setting on the dial is used whenever you wish to use any of the 14 insert cams to make decorative embroidery patterns. Very detailed instructions in the use of the cams and designs are given in the next section of the book.

SERGING OR PINE LEAF STRETCH

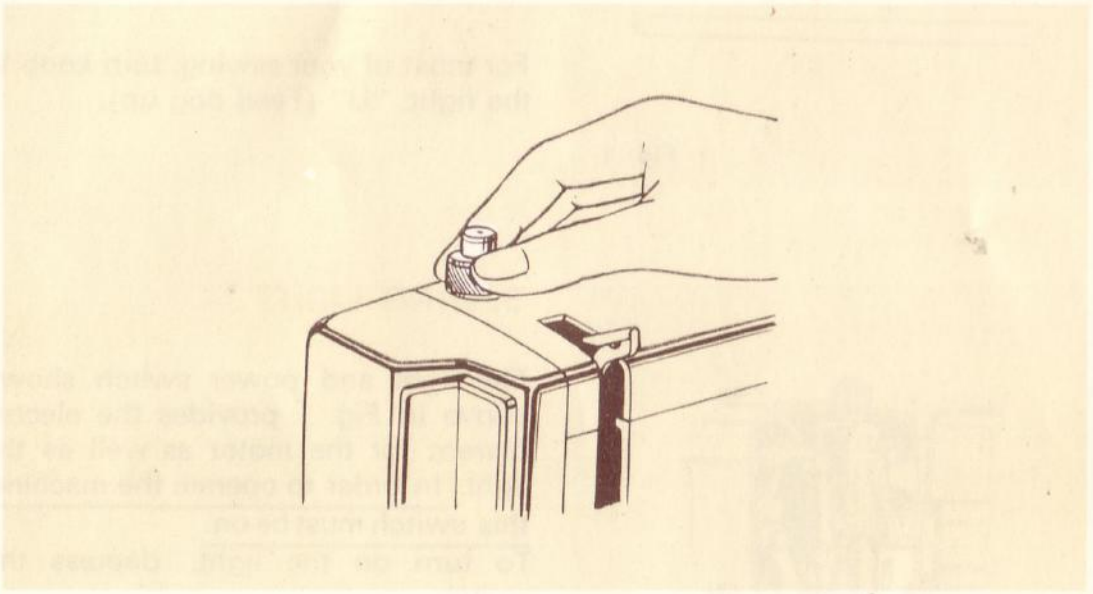


This is a stitch that has been used in the garment industry for many years. It forms a good looking seam as well as overcasts the edges. This stitch is useful for seaming of swimwear, stretch ski pants and other types of knit sportswear. Modifier must be set on the white and green dots.

OTHER ADJUSTMENTS OF MACHINE IN SEWING

In addition to the obvious controls of your machine, there are other small regulators and controls to aid you in using your sewing machine.

PRESSURE REGULATOR



Push down the outer ring of the pressure regulator. This will release the pressure on the presser foot. (See above).
To increase the pressure, push down inner pin until a suitable pressure is obtained.

Insufficient pressure may cause poor feeding of the fabric, skipped stitches, or difficulty in guiding the fabric. If feed dogs or presser foot marks appear on the fabric, reduce the pressure.

When sewing multiple thickness or heavy fabric, reduce the pressure. Increase pressure when sewing lighter weight fabrics.

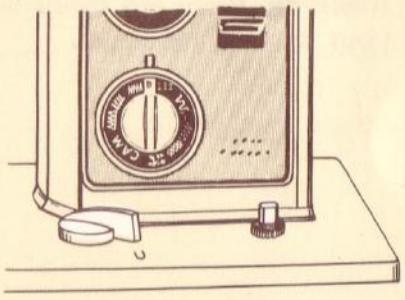


Fig. 1

FEED DOG CONTROL

The feed dog control is located on the right front of the machine bedplate. There are a few times when you want to control the feeding of the fabric yourself. When the control is turned to the left, the feed dogs drop and do not move the fabric.

For most of your sewing, turn knob to the right, "U" (Feed dog up).

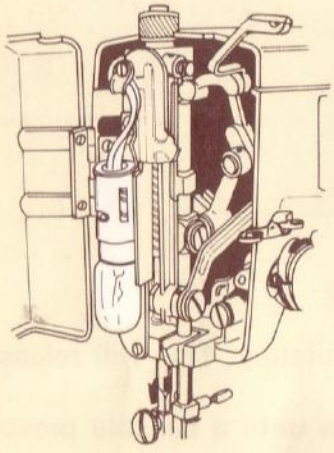


Fig. 2

SEWING LIGHT

The light and power switch shown above in Fig. 1 provides the electric current for the motor as well as the light. In order to operate the machine, this switch must be on.

To turn on the light, depress the switch.

If you are interrupted while sewing and must leave the machine unattended, just turn off the switch and the machine cannot be started accidentally.

The sewing light is located inside the face cover plate as shown. To replace the bulb, turn light off, and swing the face cover plate open. Push up on the bulb slightly and turn bulb clockwise. Remove bulb from socket. Push in new bulb and turn counter-clockwise.

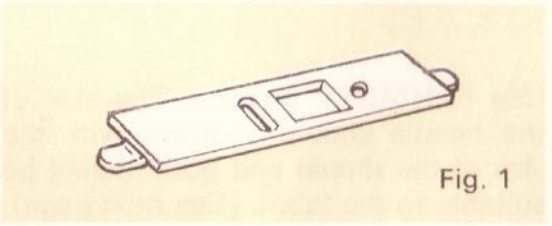


Fig. 1

MULTI PURPOSE NEEDLE PLATE

This multi purpose needle plate provides a small round hole for straight stitching and a wide oval hole for zig zag and decorative stitching.

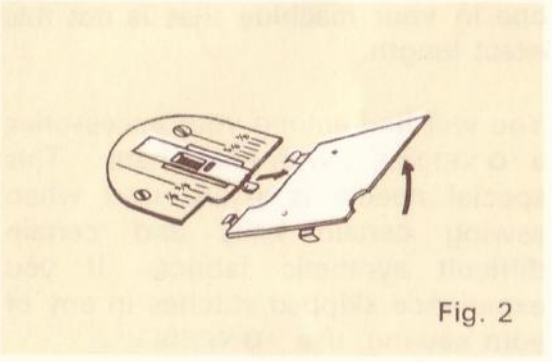


Fig. 2

CHANGING MULTI PURPOSE NEEDLE PLATE

1. Raise needle to its highest position and raise presser foot.
2. Open hand hole cover plate.
3. Remove multi purpose needle plate by placing thumb under edge of plate and lifting it up and out.
4. Reverse and reposition the needle plate as shown.
5. Lock it into place by fixing hand hole cover plate in position.

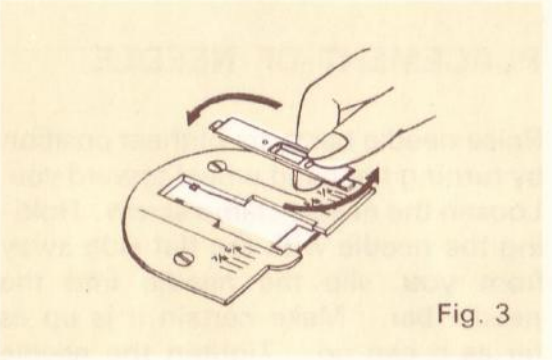


Fig. 3

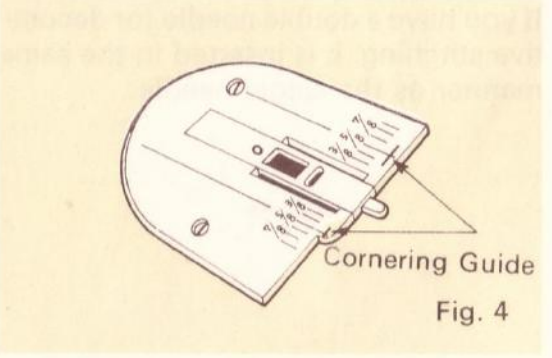


Fig. 4

SEAM GUIDES

Seam guides are printed on either side of the needle plate to aid you in guiding your fabric.

The cornering guides are convenient when turning a square corner 5/8" from the fabric edge. See next section of this book for directions.

ACCESSORIES

Fig. 1

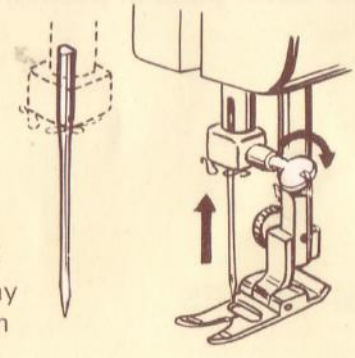
NEEDLES

Use KENMORE needles. The size of the needle should conform with the size of the thread and both should be suitable to the fabric (See next page).

Never use a bent needle or one with a blunt point.

Fig. 1. shows you the exact length of your needle. Be sure you never use one in your machine that is not this exact length.

You will find among your accessories a "Q NEEDLE"™ with blue shank. This special needle is to be used when sewing certain knits and certain difficult synthetic fabrics. If you experience skipped stitches in any of your sewing, use "Q NEEDLE"™.



Flat side away from you.

PLACEMENT OF NEEDLE

Raise needle bar to its highest position by turning the hand wheel toward you. Loosen the needle clamp screw. Holding the needle with the flat side away from you, slip the needle into the needle bar. Make certain it is up as far as it can go. Tighten the needle clamp screw with a screwdriver.

If you have a double needle for decorative stitching, it is inserted in the same manner as the single needle.

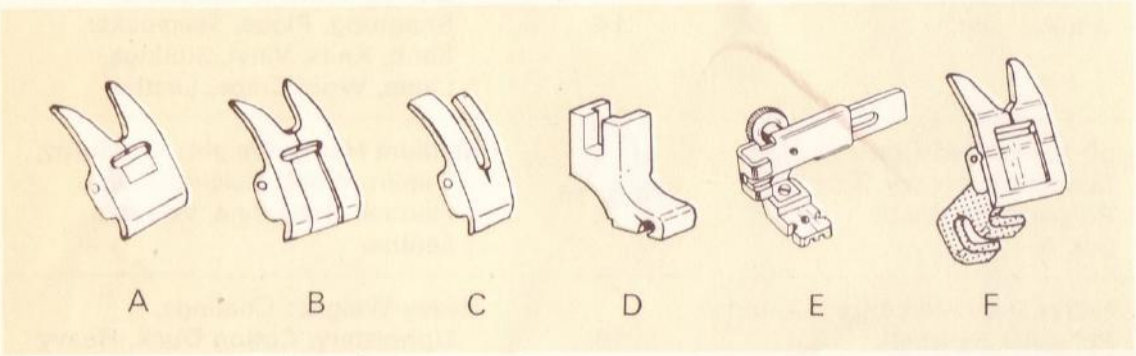
NEEDLE, THREAD AND FABRIC CHART

THREAD SIZE	NEEDLE SIZE	FABRIC
Polyester Core/Cotton Whip Fine Mercerized Cotton Polyester Synthetic Silk A	9 or 11	Lightweight: Batiste, Dimity, Chiffon, Silks, Synthetic Jerseys, Fine Lace, Organza, Crepe, Taffetta, Voile, Organdy
50 Mercerized Cotton Polyester Synthetic Silk A	14	Medium Weight: Cotton, Cotton Blends, Percale, Gingham, Shantung, Pique, Seersucker, Satin, Knits, Vinyl, Suitings, Linen, Wool Crepe, Leather
50 Mercerized Cotton Mercerized Heavy Duty Polyester Synthetic Silk A	14 or 16	Medium Heavy Weight: Corduroy, Denim, Wool, Sailcloth, Wool Flannel, Gabardine, Velvets, Leather
Heavy Duty Mercerized Cotton Polyester Synthetic Silk A	18	Heavy Weight: Coatings, Upholstery, Cotton Duck, Heavy Twills, Canvas
Silk Buttonhole Twist	16, 18 or "Q NEEDLE"™	Decorative Top-stitching on all
Polyester Synthetic 50 Mercerized Cotton	"Q SET"™ ("Q NEEDLE"™ and "Q FOOT"™)	Synthetic Knits and Stretch Fabrics: Polyester Double Knits, Nylon Tricot, Jersey, Stretch Terry, Spandex, Cire Tricot

PRESSER FEET

You have been given a variety of presser feet:

A. Metal Zigzag Foot
B. Metal Satin Stitch Foot for decorative stitching
C. Straight Stitch Foot
D. Clamping Shank
E. Zipper Foot
F. "Q FOOT"™



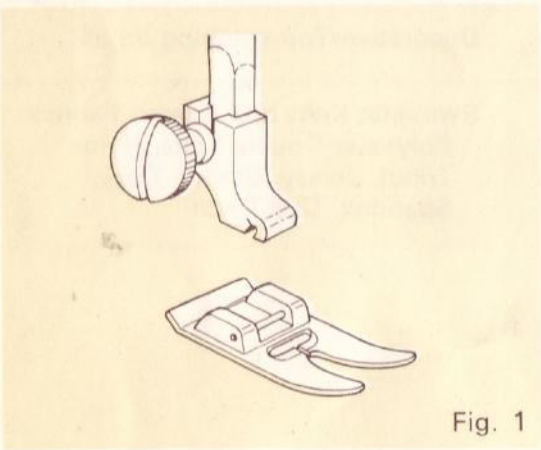


Fig. 1

To change feet A,B and C, raise the presser bar to its highest position by lifting the presser foot lever. Press the front of presser foot upward as high as it will go and foot is released (See Fig. 1).

Place the desired foot on the needle plate aligning the needle holes and lower the presser foot lever. Press down on presser foot thumb screw until the clamping shank (D) snaps on the foot (See Fig. 2).

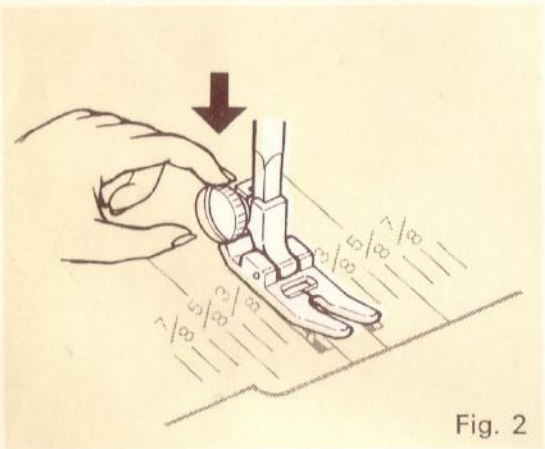


Fig. 2

To change feet E and F, raise the presser bar, loosen the presser foot thumb screw, replace clamping shank (D) with the desired foot and tighten the screw using the large screw driver to make certain the foot is secure.

BUTTONHOLE ATTACHMENT

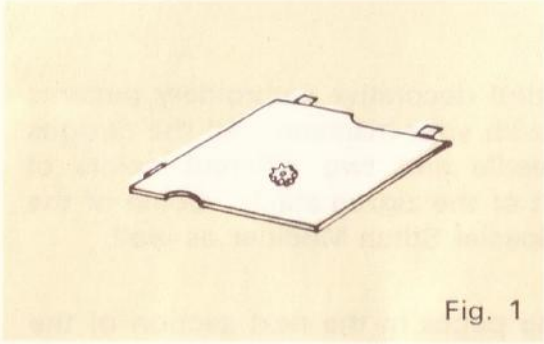


Fig. 1

You will find the following parts in your Attachment Box:

1. Cover Plate with pinion gear in the center.

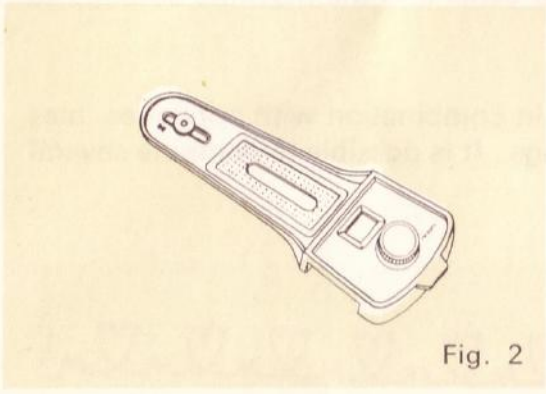


Fig. 2

2. Guide Plate with Guide Pin that fits in guide pin hole on machine bed just behind the needle plate, and with Template Holder.

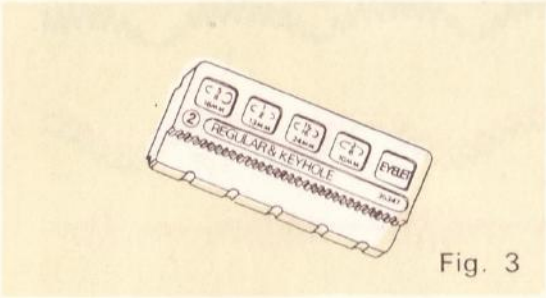


Fig. 3

3. A set of 2 templates is furnished with each attachment. Each template is marked showing the type and length of each buttonhole.

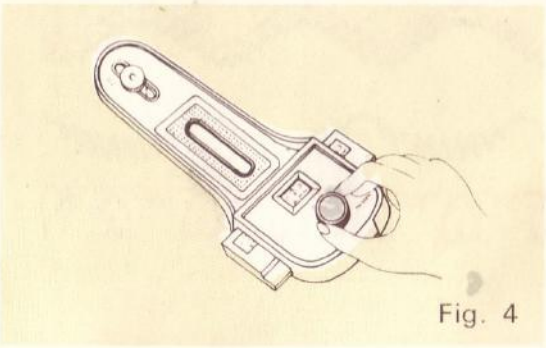


Fig. 4

4. Desired size of buttonhole is selected by sliding template.
   Length of buttonhole appears in window on top side of guide plate.

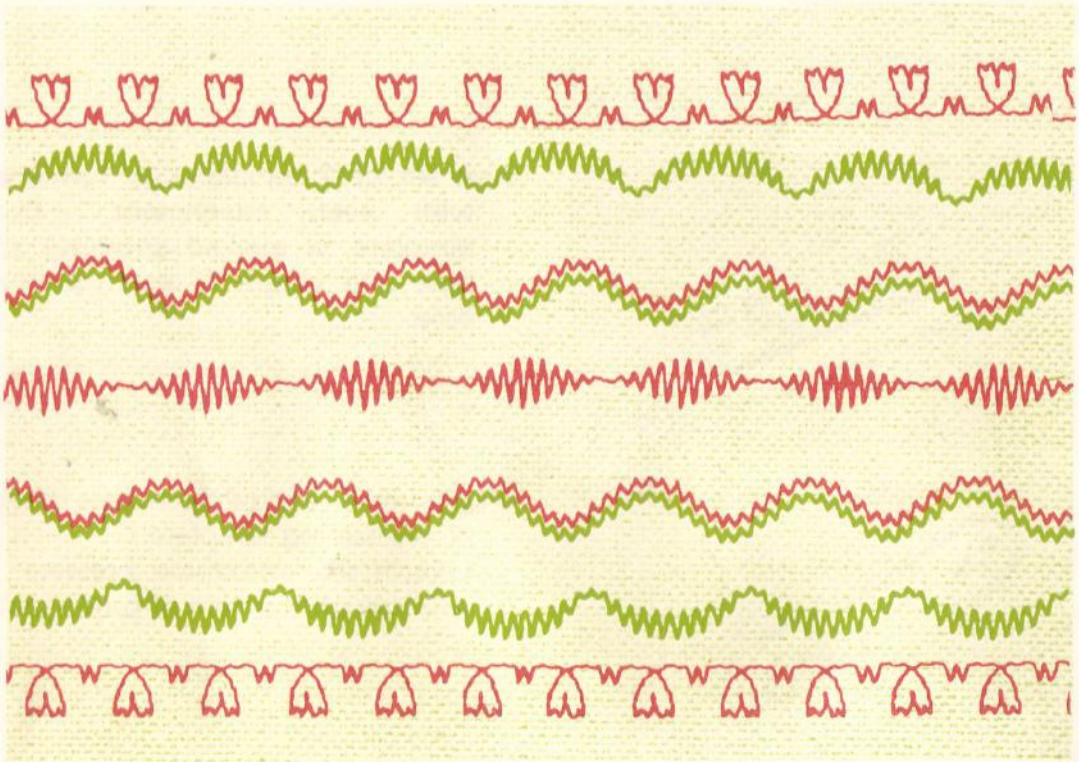
Details in using this attachment are given in the next section. Follow those directions carefully for perfectly formed buttonholes.

DESIGN CAMS

This machine enables you to sew beautiful decorative embroidery patterns by the use of the many cams supplied with your machine. All the designs may be varied by using the double needle and two different colors of thread as well as by changing the width of the zigzag stitch. Some of the designs can be changed by using the Special Stitch Modifier as well.

Please read the Special Design Stitching pages in the next section of the book. You will be told how to insert the cams and the machine settings to use to make the illustrated designs.

You will find many uses for the designs in combination with appliques, bias tapes, laces and other decorative trimmings. It is possible to combine several designs to give an interesting effect.



Starting to Sew

Now that you are familiar with the controls on your machine and with the accessories provided for the machine, you are ready to start to sew with your new Kenmore sewing machine. Below are some good habits to follow each time you sit down to sew:

1. Test the needle - it should be straight, properly set and sharp on the point. It should be the correct size for the fabric and thread being used. Do not be afraid to change your needle frequently. Many of the new fabrics made of synthetic blends tend to dull the needles more easily than fabrics made of natural fibers.

2. Before placing the material on the machine, see that the ends of the threads have been drawn about 4 inches to the rear of the machine.

3. Test the machine stitch on a scrap of fabric you plan to use. The fabric should be double thickness. Adjust the machine for the length of stitch and tension suitable to your fabric.

4. Fabric should be placed under the presser foot with the bulk of the material to the left of the needle and the right edge of the material placed on the 5/8" seam marking on the needle plate when making a simple seam.

5. Run the machine at a slow even speed. The more pressure you put on the speed control, the faster the machine will sew.

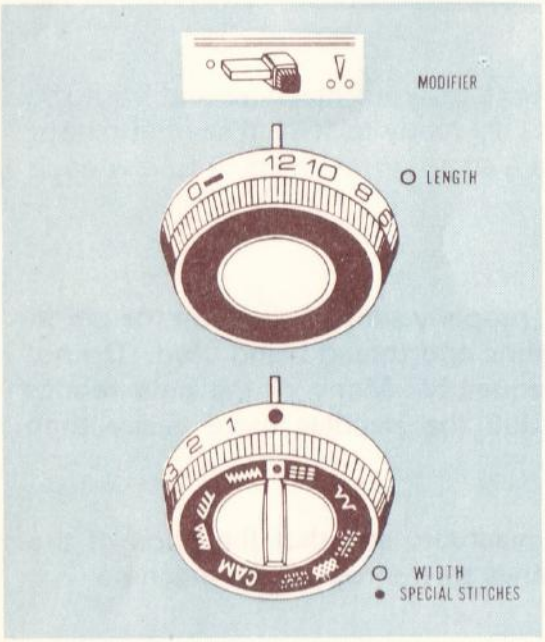
6. Fasten each seam by back tacking at the beginning and end of the seam.

7. Always finish sewing each seam with the needle at its highest point.

8. Guide the fabric gently with your hand in front of the needle. Never pull or hold the fabric in such a way that the normal feeding is altered.

9. When turning the hand wheel manually, always turn it toward you.

GARMENT CONSTRUCTION STITCHES



STRAIGHT STITCHING

Set your machine just as shown in the illustration in order to straight stitch. It is important each dial have the following settings.

SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - www▣≡≡≡
Stitch Length Control - 12 to 6
Stitch Width Control - Red Dot
Special Stitch Modifier - Red Dot
Use straight stitch foot and straight stitch hole on multi purpose needle plate.

You will find in garment construction that you are doing two types of sewing - temporary and permanent.

1. Temporary stitching - Usually the longest stitch possible and often done on a single layer of fabric. The various types of temporary stitching are:

   Basting
   Stay stitching
   Guide line marking

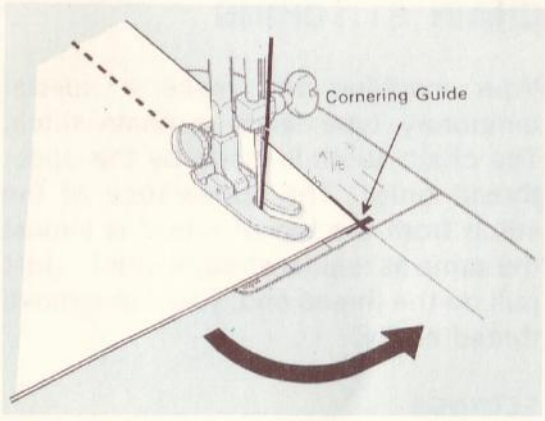
2. Permanent stitching - This is the actual stitching that holds the garment together. Much of this stitching is visible on the outside of the garment and therefore must be good looking.

The best length stitch to use for medium weight fabrics is 10-12 stitches per inch. This is in the middle range of the Stitch Length Control.

You must remember to lengthen the stitch for heavier fabrics, multiple layers of fabric and thicker seams. Some of these seams are:

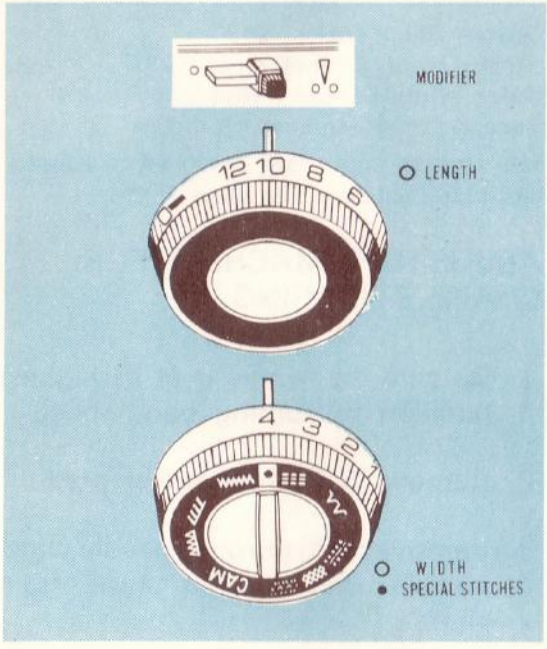
Common two layer seams
Curved two layer seams
Top stitched three layer seams
Top stitched four layer seams

When you have two seams crossing each other with considerable thickness, sew slowly and carefully so the seam will be as strong as possible in this area.



TURNING A SQUARE CORNER

To turn a square corner 5/8" from the fabric edge, stop stitching with the needle tip piercing the fabric, when reaching the cornering guide as shown. Raise the presser foot, turn fabric. New stitching line will align with 5/8" seam guide on side of needle plate. Lower the presser foot and begin stitching in new direction.



ZIGZAG STITCHING

SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - WWW
Stitch Length Control - Any number
Stitch Width Control - 1 to 4
Special Stitch Modifier - Red Dot
Use zig zag presser foot and zig zag hole on multi purpose needle plate.

This type of stitching greatly expands the use of your machine. This is the feature that enables you to overcast seams, blind hem, applique, buttonhole, monogram, and make all the pretty embroidery designs by machine. Simply use the settings indicated in the illustration for the simple zigzag. Follow directions given in the following pages for more specific uses.

Fig. 1

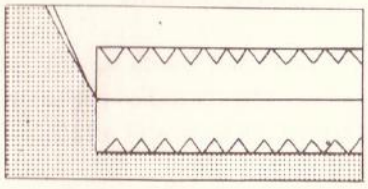
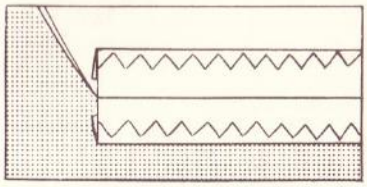


Fig. 2

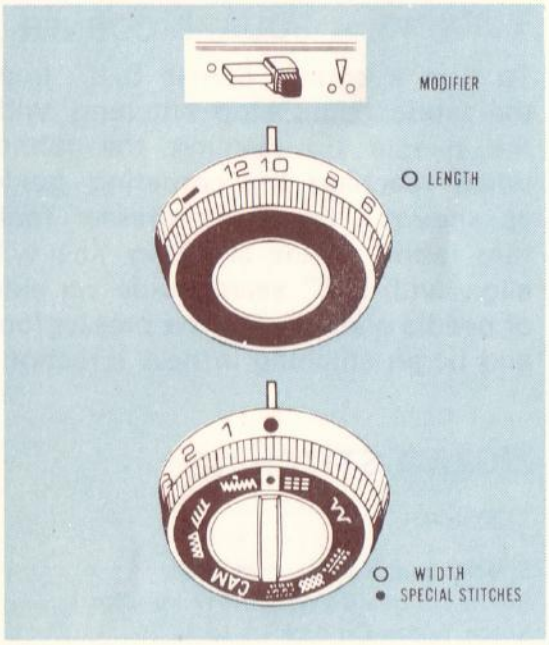


OVERCASTING

This is one of the more frequently used zigzag stitches in garment construction. You may want to overcast along the raw edge of each seam allowance or fold the raw edge toward the garment and stitch.

Fig. 1 shows the raw edge finished.
Fig. 2 illustrates the folded edge stitched.

Stitch so the needle pierces the fabric just short of the outside edge. Raw or worn edges of older garments can be overcast to prevent further raveling.

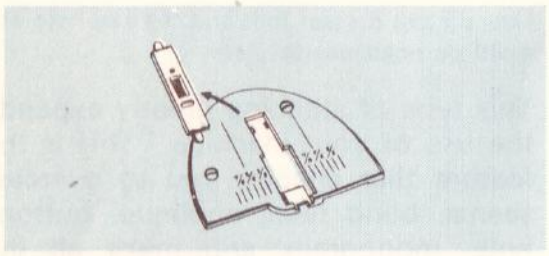


CHAIN STITCHING

Your machine will make a special temporary type stitch - a chain stitch. The chain stitch is made by the upper thread only. The appearance of the stitch from the top of fabric is almost the same as regular straight stitch. Just pull on the thread end, you can remove thread easily.

SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - WWW●≡≡≡
Stitch Length Control - around 10
Stitch Width Control - Red Dot
Special Stitch Modifier - Red Dot
Use straight stitch foot, chain stitch adapter and chain stitch needle plate.

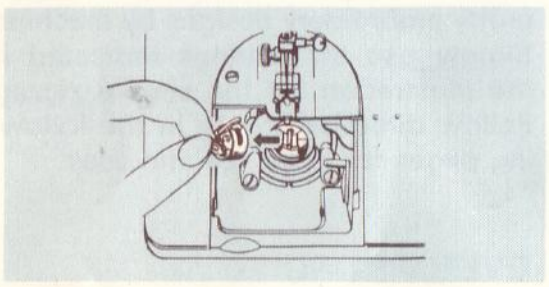


ADJUSTING MACHINE FOR CHAIN STITCHING

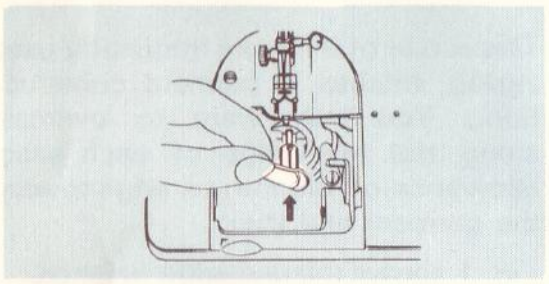
1. Be sure the needle is at its highest position by turning handwheel.

2. Remove hand hole cover plate.

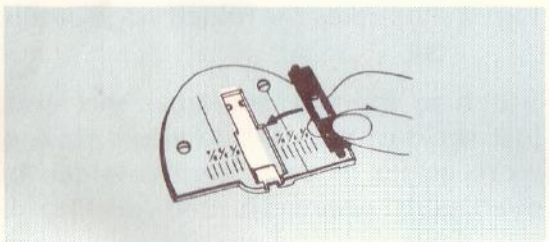
3. Remove multi purpose needle plate, bobbin and bobbin case from shuttle.



4. Insert chain stitch adapter onto the shuttle center pin. Be sure the adapter clicks into place when you fit it onto shuttle.



5. Place the black chain stitch plate onto the needle plate and replace hand hole cover plate.



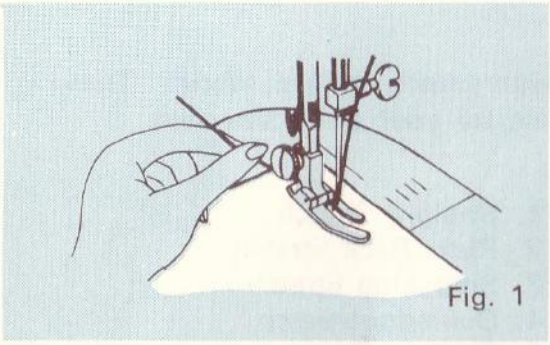


Fig. 1

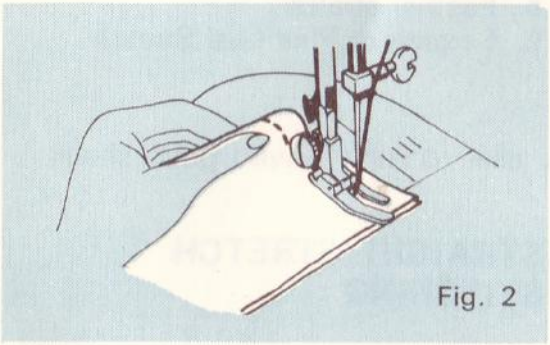


Fig. 2

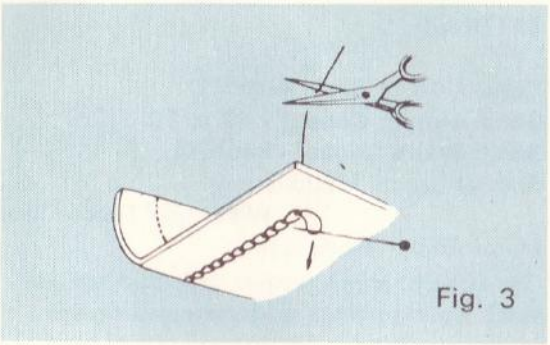


Fig. 3

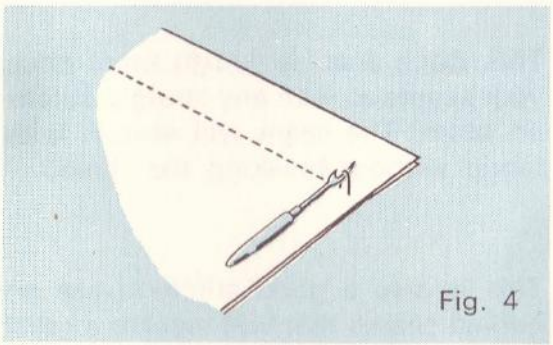


Fig. 4

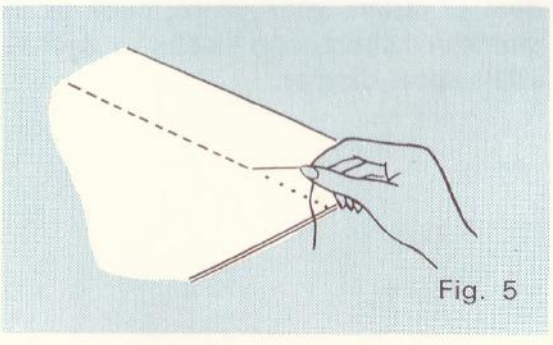


Fig. 5

START TO SEW

Before you sew with chain stitch on your fabric, test on a scrap of fabric you plan to use. Upper thread tension should be slightly tighter than for regular straight stitching. Follow next procedure for starting to sew.

1. Needle bar is at its highest position.
2. Place your fabric under presser foot.
3. Hold the end of the thread by left hand. Turn hand wheel forward until the needle just pierces the fabric. (Fig. 1)
4. Lower the presser foot.
5. Continue to turn hand wheel by right hand until a few stitches have been made.
6. Start the machine and stitch to end of seam, and stop the machine. Do not sew beyond the end of fabric.

REMOVING THE FABRIC FROM MACHINE

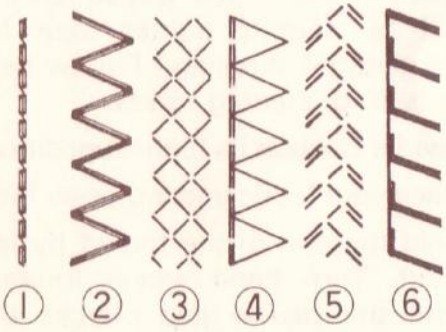
1. Hold end of stitch with left hand, and turn hand wheel away from you until the take up lever is at its highest position. At this point the last stitch is released by the adapter.
2. Remove your fabric gently with fingers holding end of stitching. (Fig. 2)
3. Holding the last stitch and material between your thumb and finger, cut the thread and pull thread to the underside. This will lock the last stitch. See illustration (Fig. 3).

REMOVING THE THREAD

1. To remove the stitching quickly, the thread from last stitch must be on top. Simply pull the thread and all the stitching unravels. (Fig. 4, Fig. 5)

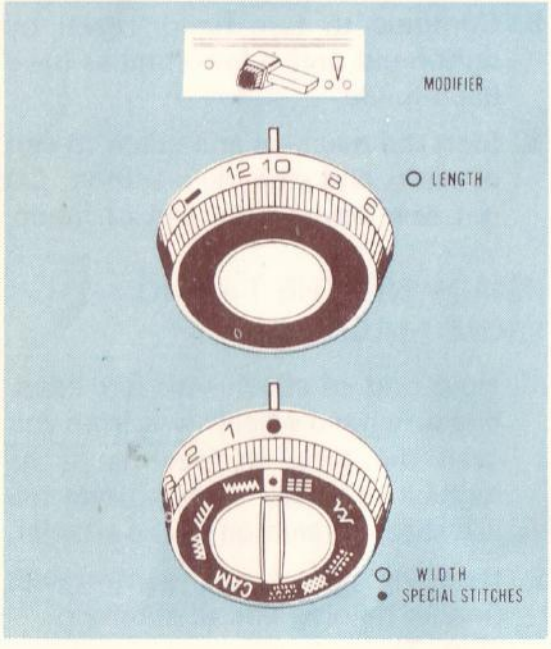
STRETCH STITCHING

The stitches shown below are all for use with stretch and knit fabrics. These are special stitches built in to the machine for your quick selection.



1. Straight Stretch
2. Rick - Rack Stretch
3. Smocking Stretch
4. Overedge stretch
5. Feather stretch
6. Serging or Pine Leaf Stretch

For optimum sewing of stretch fabrics, use "Ω FOOT" with gold shank and "Ω NEEDLE" with blue shank.

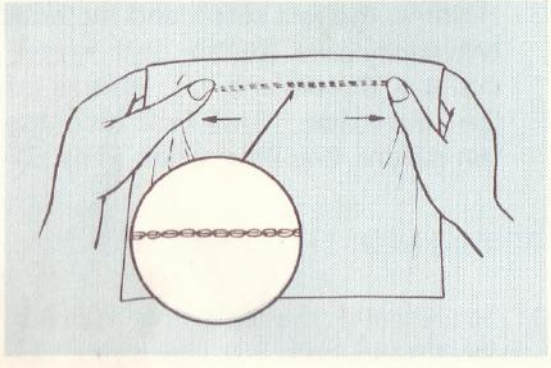


STRAIGHT STRETCH STITCHING

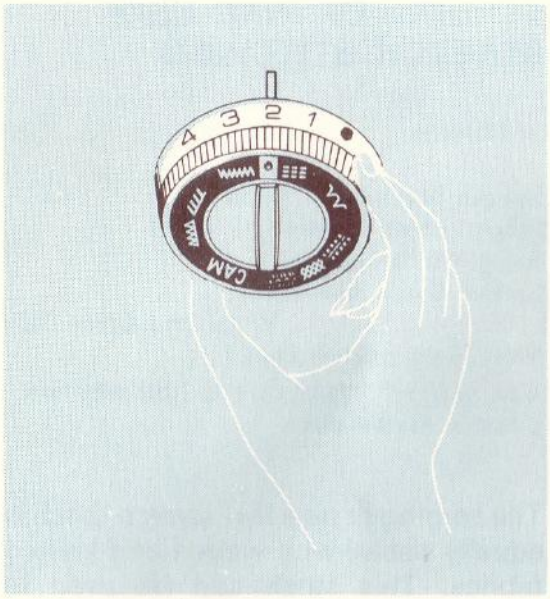
SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - www ≡≡≡
Stitch Length Control - 12 to 10
Stitch Width Control - Red Dot
Special Stitch Modifier - White and Green Dots
Metal Cam - White Zone
Use straight stitch presser foot and straight stitch hole on multi purpose needle plate.

This stitch enables you to press open your seams as with any straight stitched seam. The seam will stretch with fabric without breaking the thread.



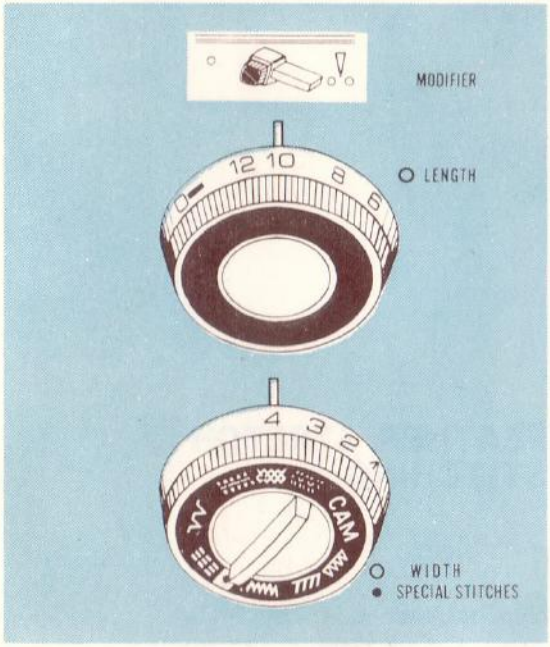
This is also a good stitch to use on curved seams that will receive a great deal of strain when worn, such as in children's shorts and slacks as well as adult sport clothes.



RICK-RACK STRETCH STITCHING

SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - ▣
Stitch Length Control - 12 to 10
Stitch Width Control - 1 to 4
Special Stitch Modifier - White and Green Dots
Metal Cam - White Zone
Use "Q FOOT"™ and zig zag hole on multi purpose needle plate.

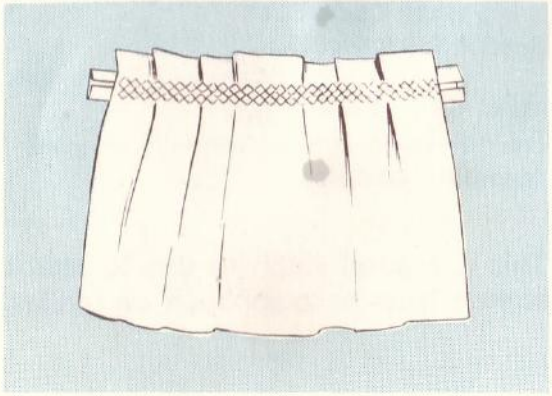


SMOCKING STRETCH

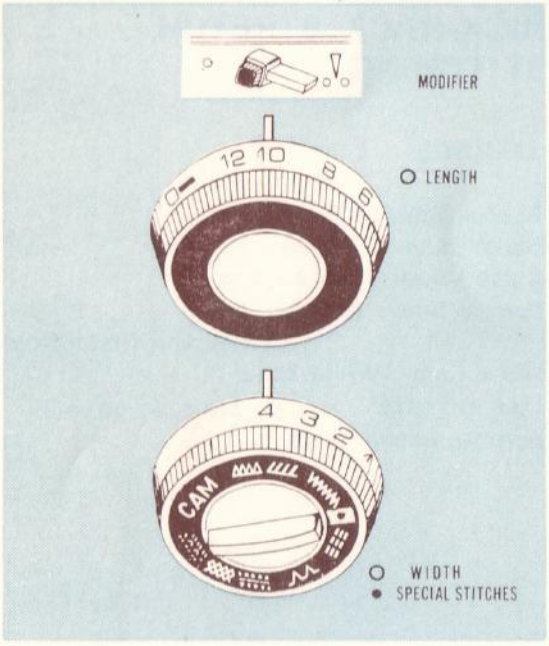
SETTINGS

Step 1. Make a straight line of gathers across the fabric that you wish to smock.
Step 2. Special Stitch Dial - ▣
Stitch Length Control - 12 to 10
Stitch Width Control - 4
Special Stitch Modifier - White and Green Dots
Metal Cam - White Zone
Use "Q FOOT"™ and zig zag hole on multi purpose needle plate.

With a narrow strip of fabric directly under the line of gathering, stitch over the gathers. The design will be a series of small diamonds. Make the design more interesting by using two different colors of thread and the double needle.



When smocking a garment, the stitching should be done before the piece is sewn into the garment.

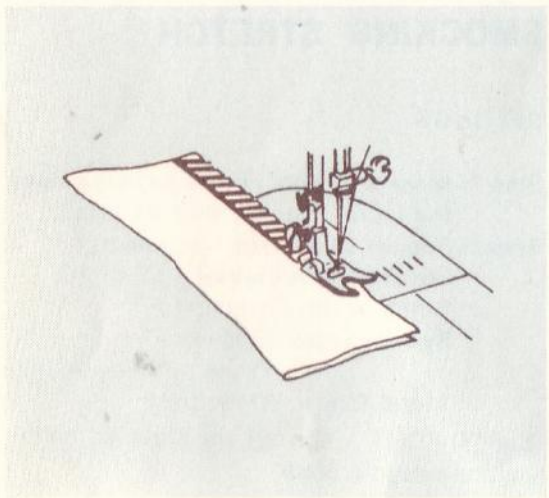


SERGING OR PINE LEAF STRETCH STITCHING

SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - ΔΔΔ ///
Stitch Length Control - 12 to 10
Stitch Width Control - 4
Special Stitch Modifier -
White and Green Dots
Metal Cam - Green Zone
Use "Q FOOT" and zig zag hole on multi purpose needle plate.

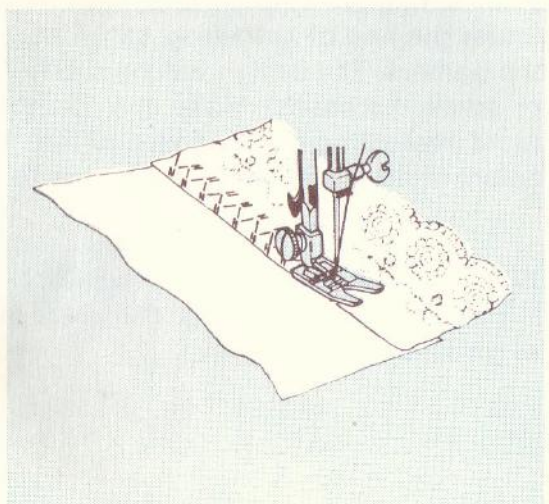
The serging or pine leaf stretch stitch is equally useful with woven and knitted fabrics. This stitch can be used in making elastic swimwear, as well as overcasting a neat edge on the seams.



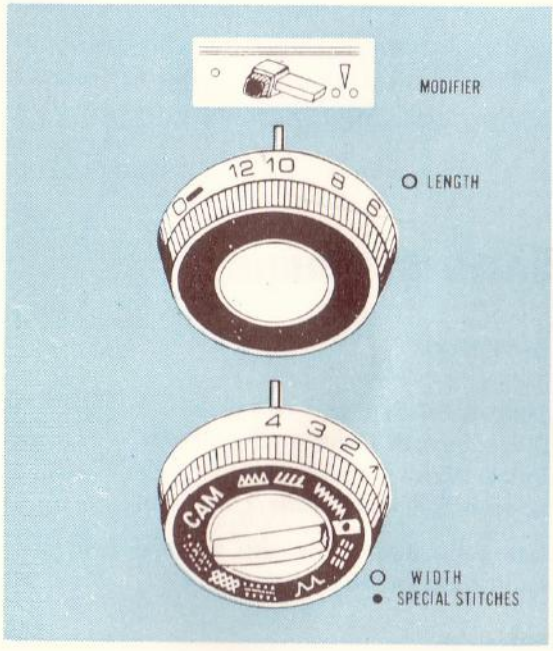
FEATHER STRETCH STITCHING

SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - ▒▒▒ ▒▒▒ ▒▒▒
Stitch Length Control - 12 to 10
Stitch Width Control - 4
Special Stitch Modifier -
White and Green Dots
Metal Cam - Green Zone
Use "Q FOOT" and zig zag hole on multi purpose needle plate.



This is a good stitch to use to attach stretch laces or to applique on girdles.



OVEREDGE STRETCH STITCHING

SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - ⁂
Metal Cam - White Zone
Other settings are exactly same as Pine Leaf Stitching.

This is the same type of stitch used by the garment industry in making sportswear. It is used for seams of 3/8" to 1/4". The seam is formed and finished in one operation. It must be used when you are making swimwear, ski pants and other garments that require stretch.

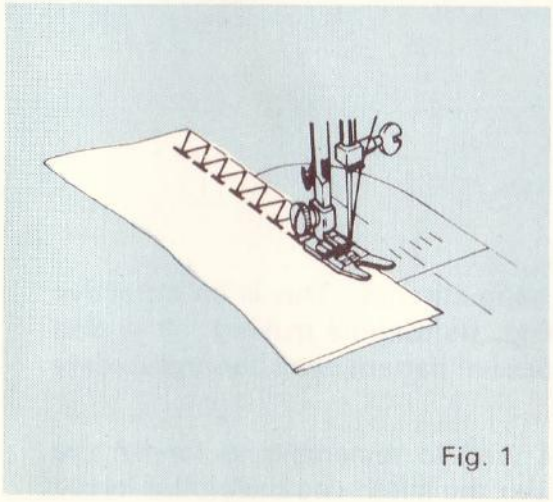


Fig. 1

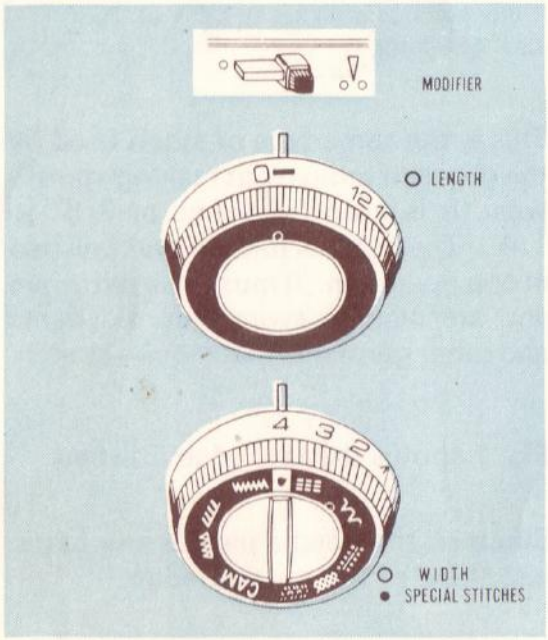
Fig. 1 shows the raw edge finished.

Stitch so the needle pierces the fabric just short of the outside edge.

Raw or worn edges of older garments can be overedge stitched to prevent further raveling.

SPECIAL FINISHING STITCHES

After the basic construction of your garment is finished, there are still many finishing touches to be done. To aid your completion of your garment, the Kenmore has been designed to do the following tasks that formerly had to be done by hand.



SATIN STITCHING

SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - wwm●≡≡≡
Stitch Length Control - Red Zone
Stitch Width Control - Any Number 1 to 4
Special Stitch Modifier - Red Dot

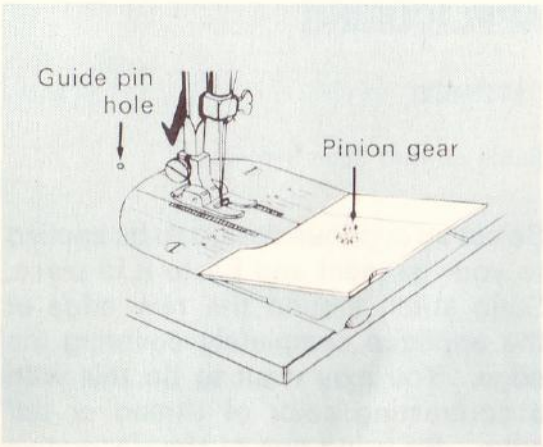
Use satin stitch foot and zig zag hole on multi purpose needle plate.

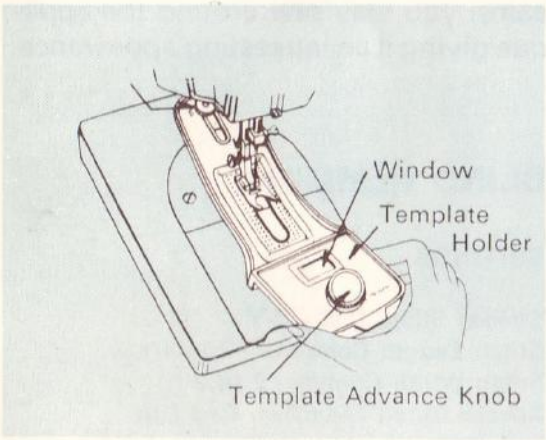
Closely spaced zigzag stitches are called satin stitches. This is an attractive stitch used for appliqueing, monogramming, buttonhole making. It is also the stitch that is used with the many decorative pattern cams for embroidery design work.

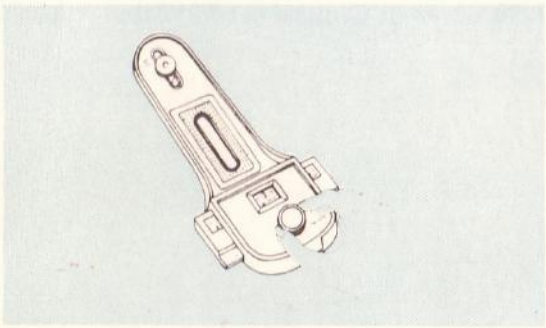
Whenever you are using this stitch, it is well to remember to loosen the tension of the top thread slightly. The wider the stitch you make, the looser the tension should be.

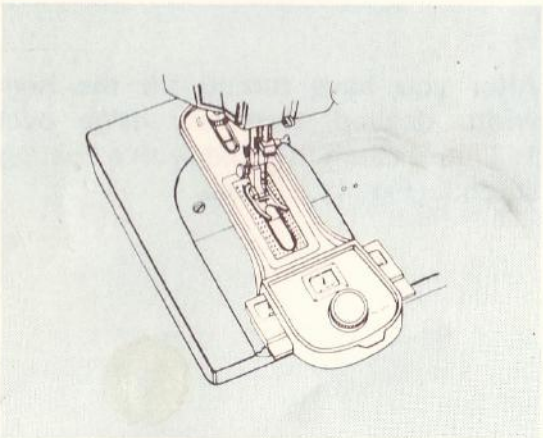
If you are stitching on a very soft fabric, it is well to use a backing of tissue paper or interfacing for a well formed stitch. Puckering of the material will be eliminated and the bobbin thread will not be visible on the right side of the fabric.

As with all special stitches, it is best to make a sample design on your fabric before starting the design on the garment.









BUTTONHOLE MAKING

SETTINGS

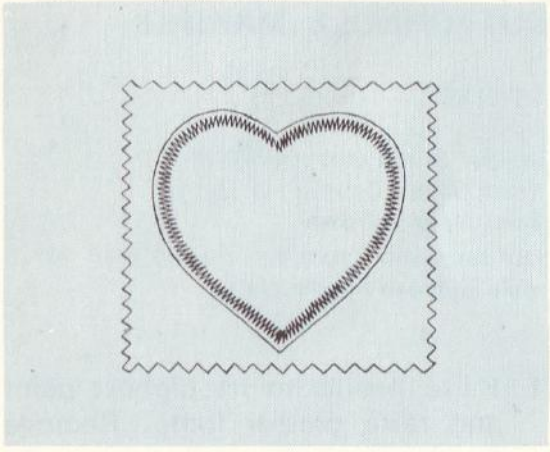
Special Stitch Dial - ww▣≡≡≡
Stitch Width Control - 1 to 1½
Feed Dogs - Down
Use satin stitch foot and zig zag hole on multi purpose needle plate.

1. Raise needle to its highest point and raise presser foot. Remove regular cover plate and replace with buttonhole cover plate.
2. Screw guide pin into the guide pin hole on the machine bed directly behind the needle plate.
3. Insert a template into the slot of template holder by lifting the bottom portion of the Template Holder. Select the proper size buttonhole by turning the Template Advance Knob.
4. Pull guide plate all the way forward so that guide pin is at S. This will enable you to start at one end of the buttonhole. Drop guide plate into place over gear on cover plate.
5. Pick up bobbin thread through guide plate by turning hand wheel and drawing thread to back. Place fabric between presser foot and guide plate. Lower presser foot and start sewing.

Always make a practice buttonhole on a scrap of fabric you plan to use. Try the buttonhole with the button you will use.

Sheer, loosely woven fabrics and fabrics that stretch easily should have an interfacing. Tissue paper, which can be torn away after the stitching, or lawn may be used for this purpose.

For heavier weight fabrics, loosen your top tension slightly and use a wider stitch width setting.

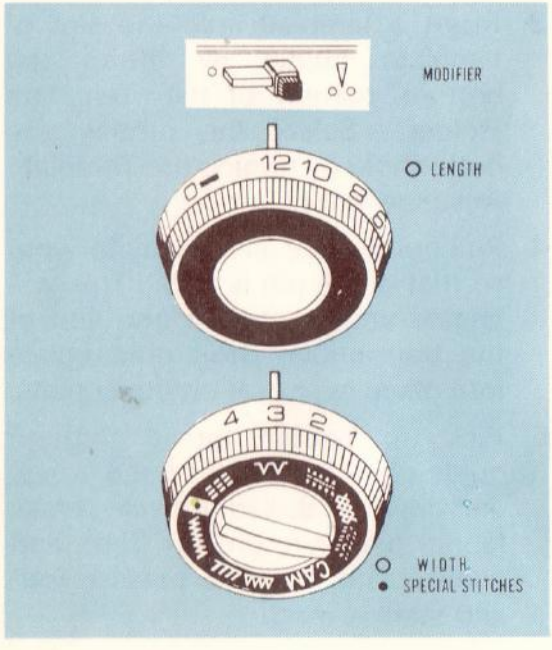


APPLIQUEING

SETTINGS

Same as with Satin Stitching.

Select an applique design to be applied to your garment and baste it in place. Satin stitch around the raw edge of the applique completely covering the edge. You may want to do this with a contrasting color of thread or self color. By using one of the decorative cams, you may sew around the applique giving it an interesting appearance.

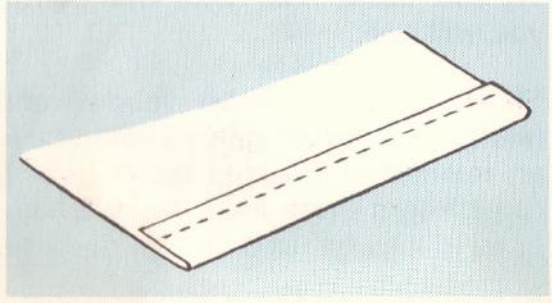


BLIND HEMMING

SETTINGS

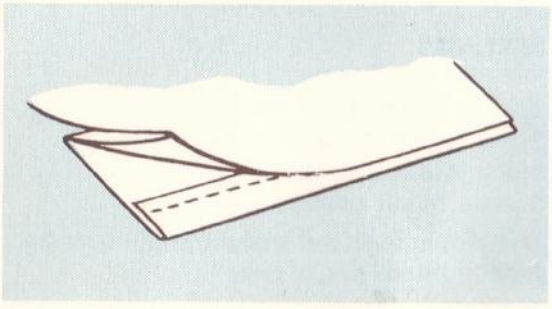
Special Stitch Dial - W
Stitch Length Control - 12 to 10
Stitch Width Control - 2 to 3
Special Stitch Modifier - Red Dot
Use zig zag foot or edgestitcher and zig zag hole on multi purpose needle plate.

Fig. 1 Raw edge fold



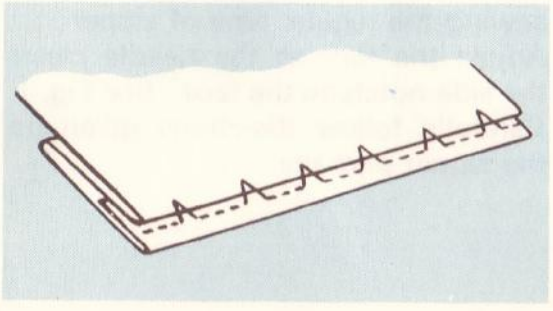
After you have turned up the hem width desired, turn raw edge over 1/2" and stitch this fold with a basting stitch. (Fig. 1). Press.

Fig. 2 Hem folded back



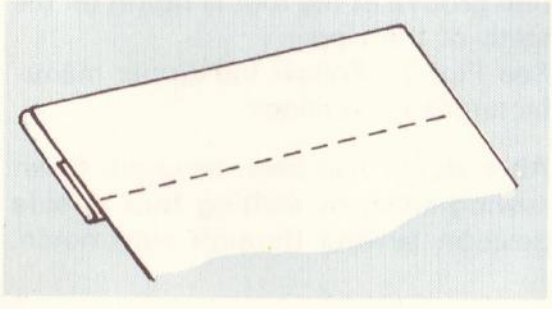
Fold hem back against right side of garment with basted raw edge extending about 1/8" to right of garment fold.

Fig. 3 Stitching along fold with blind stitch.



Place garment under presser foot so that straight stitches will follow basting or raw edge, and the blind (zigzag) stitch just catches the fold of the hem. (Fig. 3)

Fig. 4 Finished hem on right side of garment.



Remove basting and press hem. Right side of garment will show only the blind stitches as in Fig. 4.

ZIPPER APPLICATION

SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - ≈≈≈▣≡≡≡
Stitch Length Control - 12 to 10
Stitch Width Control - Red Dot
Special Stitch Modifier - Red Dot
Use zipper foot and straight stitch hole on multi purpose needle plate.

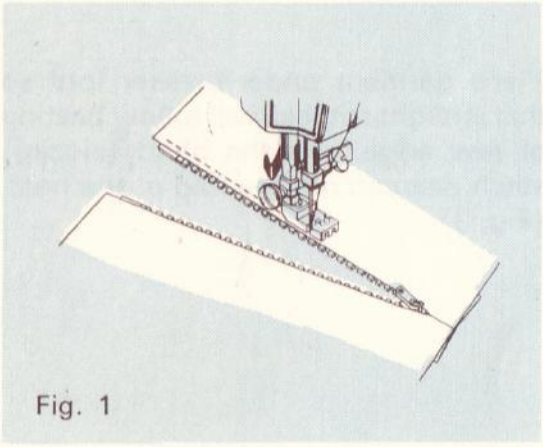


Fig. 1

REGULAR ZIPPER

The foot is adjustable for use on the right or left side of the needle when sewing the regular type of zipper.
Adjust the foot so the needle clears the side notch on the foot. See Fig. 1.
Carefully follow directions given on the zipper package.

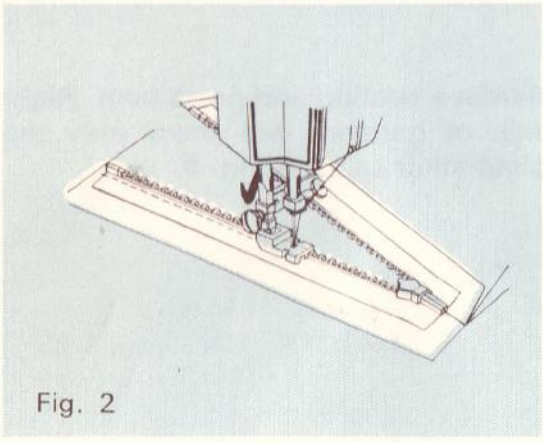


Fig. 2

INVISIBLE ZIPPER

Adjust the foot so the needle is sewing through the center hole of the foot and one groove of the foot is riding on the teeth of the zipper.
See Fig. 2. Follow the zipper manufacturer's instructions.

After zipper has been inserted, finish sewing seam by shifting foot to side position sewing through side notch.

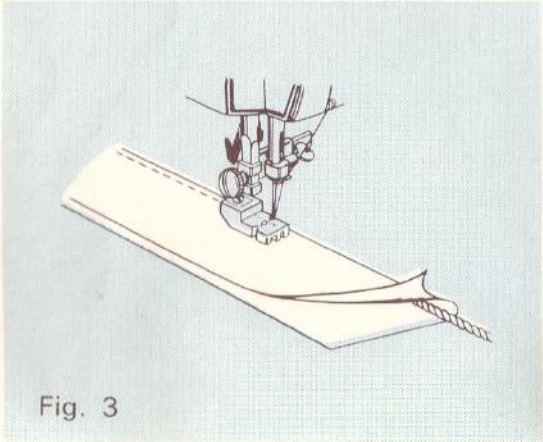
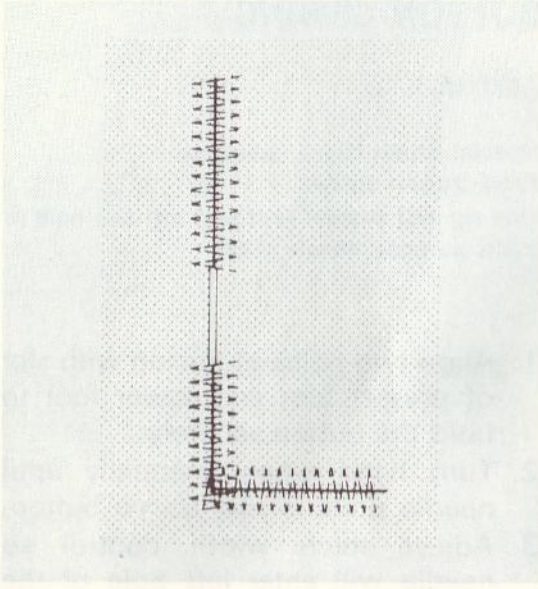


Fig. 3

CORDING

Foot can also be used to make cording for slipcovers etc. Cover a cord with a strip of bias fabric and sew as shown in Fig. 3.



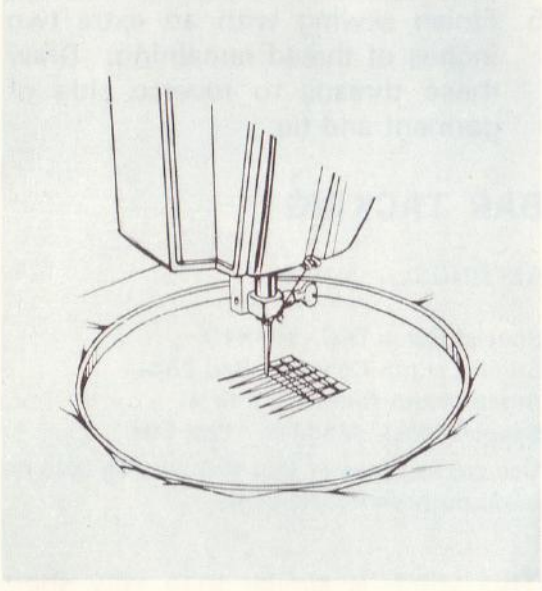
MENDING

SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial -
Stitch Length Control - Red Zone
Stitch Width Control - 4
Special Stitch Modifier - Red Dot

Use zig zag foot and zig zag hole on multi purpose needle plate.

To repair a straight or three-cornered tear, position the tear under the needle in such a way that the stitching catches both sides of the tear. When mending a three-cornered tear, stitch from each end to the center. It is well to use a piece of fabric under the tear for reinforcement.

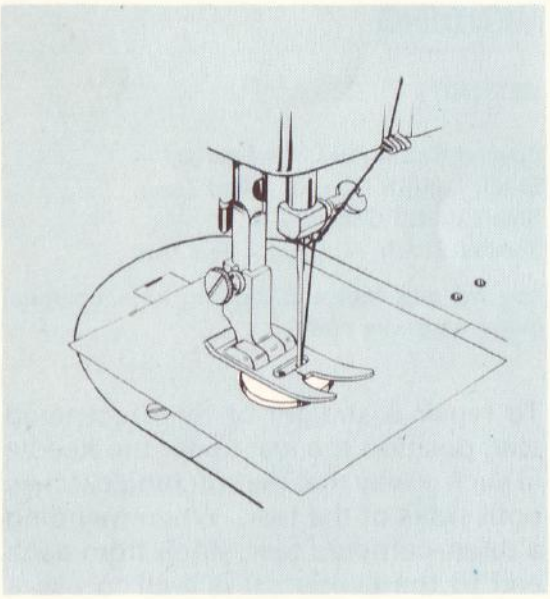


DARNING

SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial -
Stitch Width Control - Red Dot
Feed Dogs - Down
No Presser Foot

Remove presser foot, stretch fabric between embroidery hoops with hole centered. Draw the bobbin thread up through the fabric by holding the top thread and taking one stitch at the spot where you wish to start darning. Lowering the presser bar, start sewing at a slow to medium speed. Move the fabric back and forth with a steady rhythm to cover the darning area. When it is covered, turn the fabric and sew another layer of stitching across the first layer of stitching.

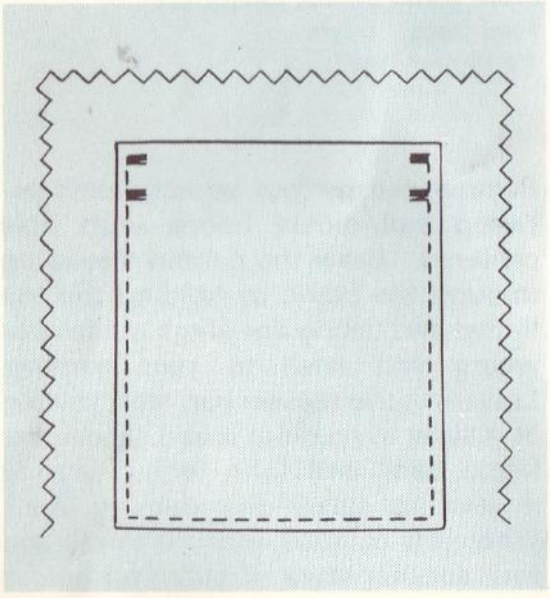


BUTTON SEWING

SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - www▣≡≡≡
Feed Dogs - Down
Use zig zag presser foot and zig zag hole on multi purpose needle plate.

1. Align two holes of button with slot of presser foot and lower foot to hold the button securely.
2. Turn hand wheel manually until needle point is just above button.
3. Adjust stitch width control so needle will enter left hole of the button.
4. Turn hand wheel again by hand so needle enters second hole. Re-adjust stitch width if necessary. Stitch a number of times.
5. Finish sewing with an extra two inches of thread remaining. Draw these threads to reverse side of garment and tie.



BAR TACKING

SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - www▣≡≡≡
Stitch Length Control - Red Zone
Stitch Width Control - 2 to 4
Special Stitch Modifier - Red Dot
Use zig zag presser foot and zig zag hole on multi purpose needle plate.

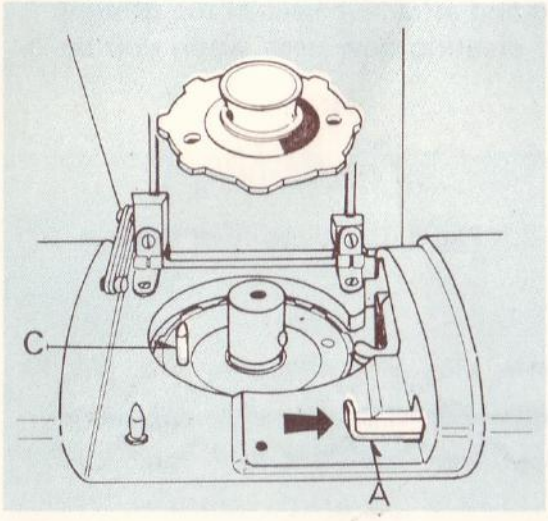
This stitch is similar to a very short satin stitch and is used to reinforce points of strain such as corners of pockets and straps on lingerie.

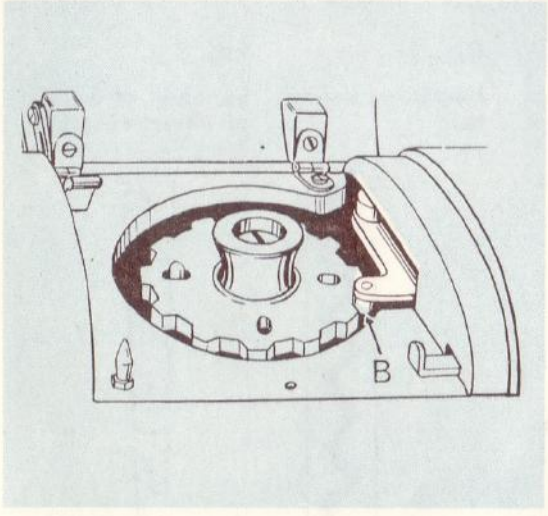
Sew 4 to 6 zigzag stitches.

SPECIAL DESIGN STITCHING

This model sewing machine enables you to sew a variety of decorative embroidery stitches just by the insertion of the different cams supplied with your machine.

First you will want to know how to insert the cams:





1. Turn handwheel so needle is at its highest position.
2. Lift cam shaft cover open.
3. Remove metal cam from the machine by pushing lever A to the right.
4. Grasp plastic design cam and slip cam onto the shaft as you push lever A to the right.

   Make sure the indicator pin C enters the hole in the cam and the cam is seated as far down as it will go.

   To start a pattern at its beginning, align the engraved dot on the cam with the follower B. To do this slip the cam onto the shaft so the engraved dot is as near the cam follower as possible. If the dot is not aligned with the follower, turn the hand wheel toward you until the dot is aligned. (If the machine is threaded, be sure to place a scrap of fabric under the presser foot).
5. To remove the pattern cam, follow steps 1 and 2, grasp the cam and pull from the shaft while holding lever A to the right.
6. Replace the plastic cam with the metal cam that was originally in the machine. Be sure you do this whenever you finish with your design work and use the machine for other types of sewing.

SINGLE NEEDLE DESIGNS

SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - CAM
Stitch Length Control - Red Zone
Stitch Width Control - 1 to 4
Special Stitch Modifier - Red Dot
Use satin stitch foot and zig zag hole on multi purpose needle plate.

All the designs can be varied by adjusting the stitch width or by using a double needle. See the illustrations for interesting and attractive uses of the designs. You will soon be combining designs and creating new uses when you become familiar with your machine.

Fig. 1 Design on a collar

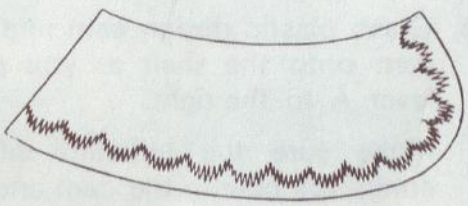


Fig. 2 Design on bias tape

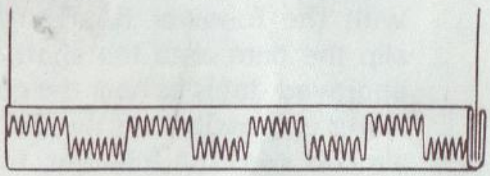


Fig. 3 Variation of widths of designs

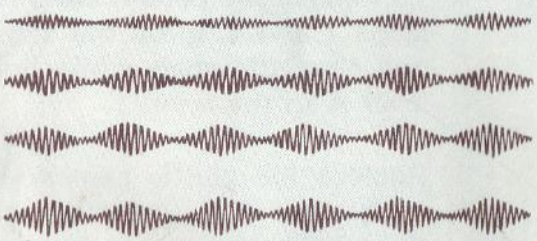


Fig. 4 Combination of designs

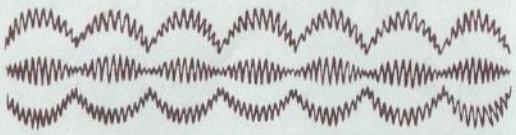


Fig. 5

Design on narrow hem

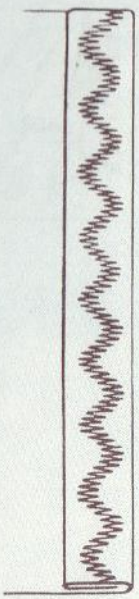
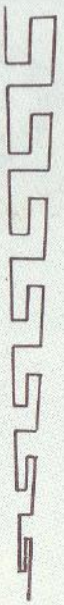


Fig. 6

Variation of width of reverse stitch design

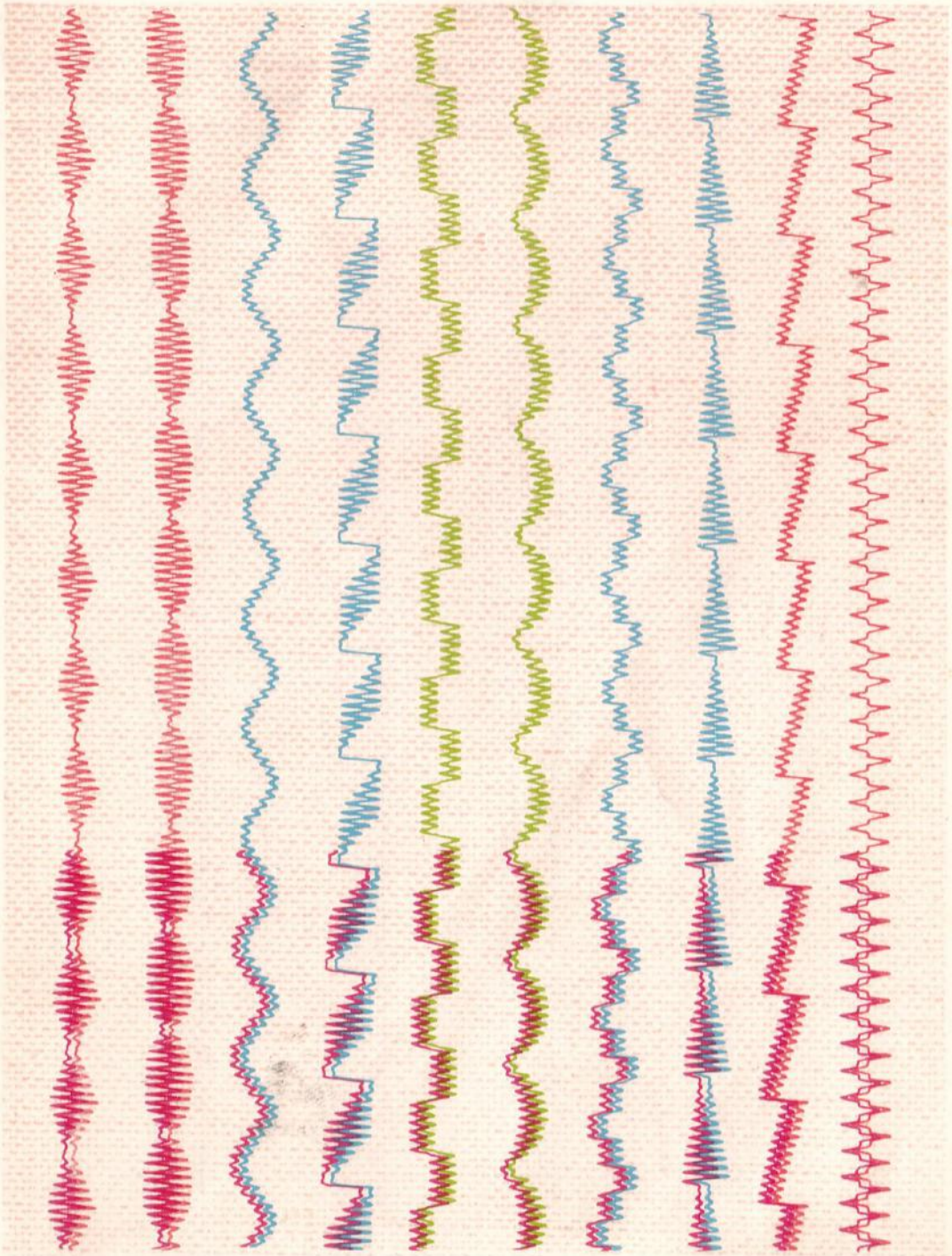


BASIC DECORATIVE DESIGNS

SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - CAM
Stitch Length Control - Red Zone
Stitch Width Control - 1 to 4

Special Stitch Modifier - Red Dot
Use satin stitch foot and zig zag hole on multi purpose needle plate.



REVERSE STITCH DESIGNS

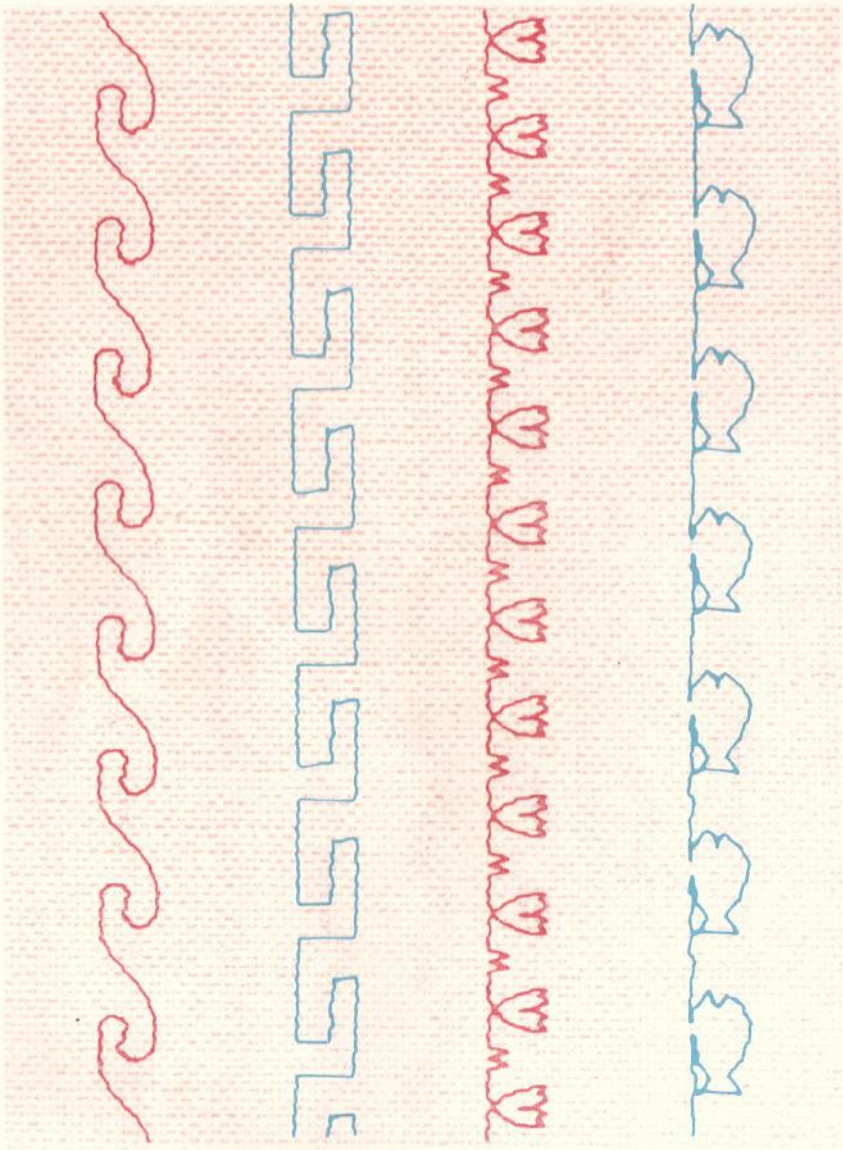
SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - CAM
Stitch Length Control - 6
Stitch Width Control - 1 to 4

Special Stitch Modifier - ▼ Arrow Head Mark
Use satin stitch foot and zig zag hole on multi purpose needle plate.

In addition to the basic designs on the previous page, you can sew the interesting reverse stitch designs shown below. Page 14 and the next page show the variations of the same designs.

Adjust Special Stitch Modifier slightly within the range of arrow head mark if necessary so stitches match the designs shown below. Remember that turning Modifier upwards makes the design longer, downwards makes the design shorter.



22 23 24 30

DOUBLE NEEDLE STITCHING

Using the double needle and two colors of thread in the top threading, you will find you may create different and unusual effects using the basic design cams as well as the reverse stitch cams.

Two shades of the same color give a shadow effect. Contrasting colors of thread give a bold interesting design.

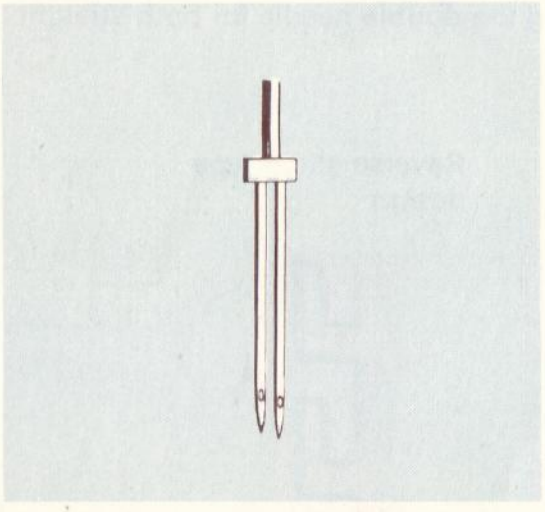
See the next page for directions in using the double needle for both straight stitching and sewing designs.

Basic type design

Reverse stitch type design

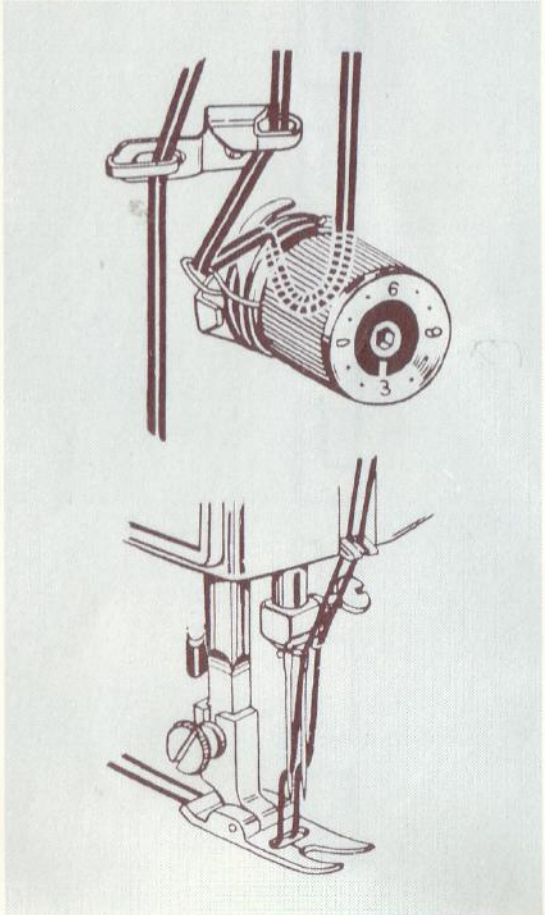
USING THE DOUBLE NEEDLE

All patterns can be made with the double needle with very striking effects. The machine is set exactly the same as when using the single needle with one important exception. The Stitch Width Control must never be set beyond 3. The double needle will be broken if a wider stitch is used.



PLACEMENT OF NEEDLE

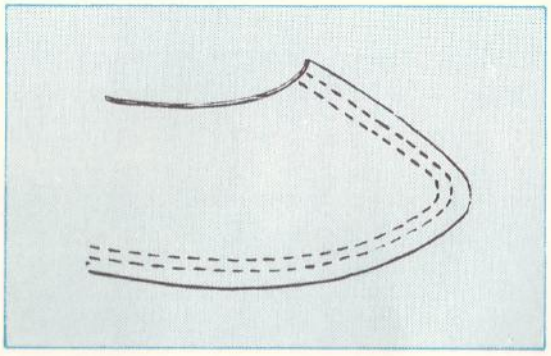
Raise the needle bar to its highest position and loosen the needle screw. Hold the double needle with the flat side away from you. Slip the needle into the needle bar as far as it will go. Tighten the screw.



THREADING THE DOUBLE NEEDLE

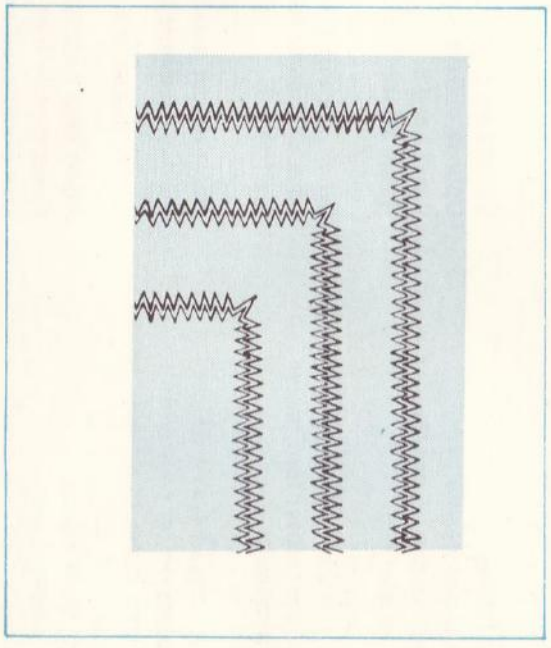
Place a spool of thread on each spool pin. Draw both threads through the upper thread guides. Pass a thread between each set of tension discs of the thread tension assembly. Continue threading as you do for single needle sewing except where double thread guides are provided. Draw one thread through each side of the double thread guides and through each needle from front to back. Turn hand wheel manually once to be sure needle will clear the presser foot. Pick up bobbin thread as for single needle sewing. Pull threads to back of foot and start to sew.

DOUBLE NEEDLE STITCHING



You may find that you would like to use the double needle for straight stitching as well as for designs. Make decorative top stitching around the collars and other edges with your machine set for straight stitching. Whenever you use the double needle even for straight stitching, be sure to use a zigzag presser foot and needle plate slot.

TURNING A CORNER WITH DOUBLE NEEDLE



To turn a square corner with a double needle, stop stitching with the longer needle tip just piercing the fabric. Raise the presser foot, shift fabric half the turn, lower presser foot and take one stitch.

Raise the presser foot again, complete the turn, and begin stitching in the new direction.

THINGS TO REMEMBER WHEN DESIGN STITCHING

1. Always make a practice design on a scrap of the fabric you plan to use.
2. Start with a full bobbin and plenty of thread on the spool to avoid running out of thread in the middle of your design.
3. Reduce the top thread tension slightly.
4. On a very soft fabric you may want to use a tissue paper backing or organdy that can be cut away.

Checking Performance Problems WHAT TO DO

PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTION
Irregular Stitches	Incorrect size needle. Improper threading. Loose upper thread tension. Pulling fabric. Light pressure on presser foot. Loose presser foot. Unevenly wound bobbin. Nicks or burrs on shuttle. Nicks or burrs at hole of needle plate.	Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric. Rethread machine. Tighten upper thread tension. Do not pull fabric; guige it gently. Increase pressure on presser foot. Reset presser foot. Rewind bobbin. Replace shuttle, or polish off burrs completely. Replace needle plate, or polish off burrs completely.
Breaking Needle	Pulling fabric. Incorrect size needle. Incorrect setting of needle. Loose presser foot.	Do not pull fabric; guide it gently. Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric. Reset needle. Reset presser foot.
Bunching of Thread	Upper and lower threads not drawn back under presser foot before starting seam.	When starting a seam be sure to draw both threads under and back of presser foot about 4" and hold until a few stitches are formed.
Puckering	Incorrect thread tension(s). Light pressure on presser foot. Using two different sizes or kinds of thread. Bent or blunt needle. Loose presser foot. Fabric too sheer or too soft.	Reset thread tension(s). Increase pressure on presser foot. Upper thread and bobbin thread should be same size and kind. Insert new needle. Reset presser foot. Use underlay of tissue paper.

PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTION
Skipping Stitches	Incorrect size needle. Certain knits and synthetics. Bent or blunt needle. Incorrect setting of needle. Tight upper thread tension. Light pressure on presser foot.	Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric. Use "Q NEEDLE"™ and "Q FOOT"™ . Insert new needle. Reset needle. Loosen upper thread tension. Increase pressure on presser foot.
Breaking Upper Thread	Starting to stitch too fast. Improper threading. Tight upper thread tension. Incorrect size needle. Sharp eye in needle. Nicks or burrs on shuttle. Nicks or burrs at hole of needle plate.	Start to stitch at a medium speed. Rethread machine. Loosen upper thread tension. Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric. Insert new needle. Replace shuttle, or polish off burrs completely. Replace needle plate, or polish off burrs completely.
Breaking Bobbin Thread	Improper bobbin case threading. Tight bobbin thread tension. Lint in bobbin case or shuttle.	Check bobbin case threading. Loosen bobbin thread tension. Clean bobbin case and shuttle.
Fabric not Moving	Feed dog down. Light pressure on presser foot. Thread knotted under fabric.	Raise feed dog. Increase pressure on presser foot. Place both threads back under presser foot before beginning to stitch.
Machine Jamming Knocking Noise	Thread caught in shuttle.	Disassemble and clean shuttle.
Machine does not sew.	Hand wheel not returned to stitching position.	Push in clutch.

Hints on sewing on Different Fabrics

Fabric	Special Stitches to Use	Special Notions to Use
Nylon Tricot	Serging Stitch Overcast Stretch Elastic Stretch (for sewing on elastic) Feather stitch Blind Hem	"Q NEEDLE"™ Polyester, nylon or dacron core thread "Q FOOT"™
Terry Cloth Regular Corduroy	Special Overcast Stitch (Use same settings as for Serging Stitch except Stitch Modifier should be set on Red dot)	Mercerized Thread Size 14 Needle
Terry Cloth Stretch	Serging Stitch Overcast Stretch	Mercerized Thread Size 14 Needle
Leather	Straight or simple zig zag	Mercerized or Silk Thread Size 14 Needle 1/2 Pressure on presser foot

Fabric	Special Stitches to Use	Special Notions to Use
Stretch knits for Swimwear and Ski Wear or Girdles	Serging Stretch Overcast Stretch Elastic Stretch Mending Stitch Feather Stitch Scallop Stitch	Polyester, nylon or dacron core thread "Q NEEDLE"™ "Q FOOT"™ Lace Seam tape Pre-shrunk zippers

New fabrics are coming on the market all the time. Remember that soft fabrics may need to be stabilized a little. This is especially true when buttonholing, monogramming, or design sewing as the stitches are so close together. A backing of tissue paper or interfacing may assist you in your sewing. The paper may be torn away and the interfacing cut away after sewing. Check your fabric by making samples of the designs, monograms, or buttonholes on a scrap of fabric before sewing on your garment.

MEMO

Caring for the Machine

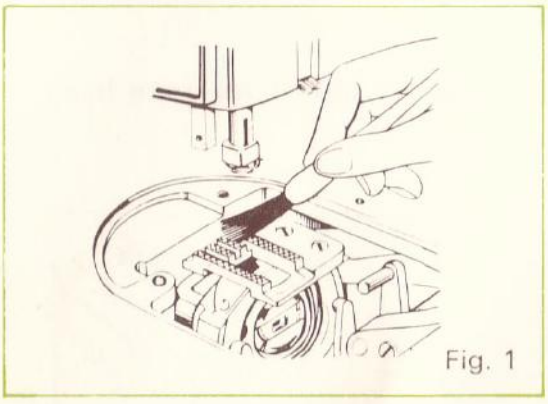


Fig. 1

CLEANING AND OILING

Fig. 1 Cleaning the feed dogs with a brush.

To insure the best possible operation of your machine, it is necessary to keep the essential parts clean at all times. Using a small brush, remove the lint that accumulates in the shuttle area and around the feed dogs.

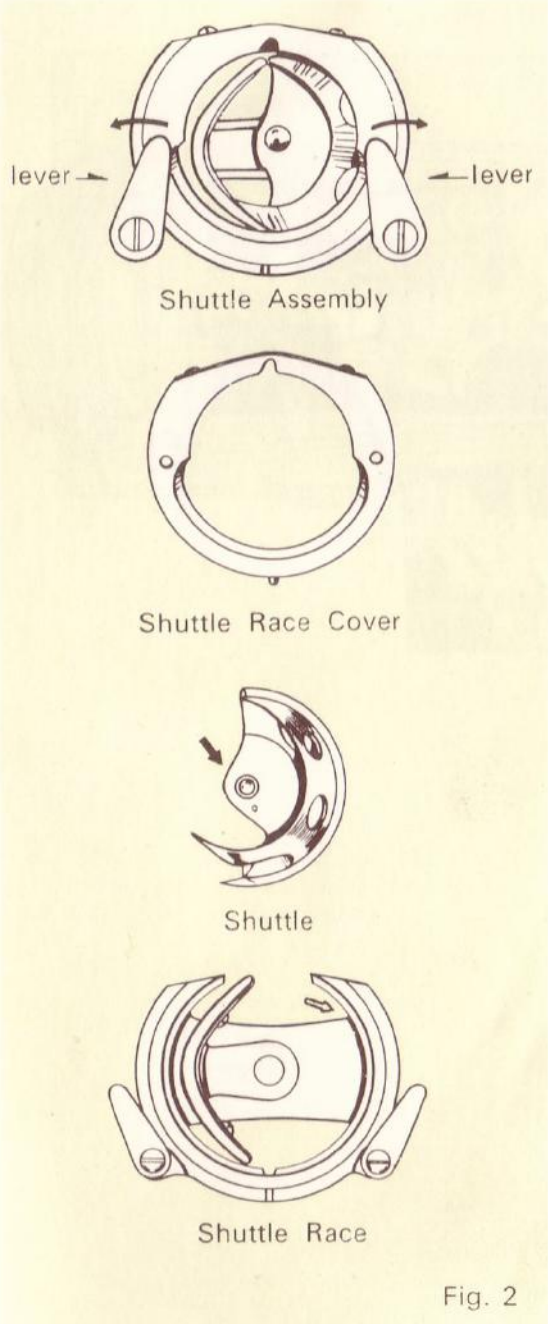


Fig. 2

Fig. 2 Parts of the Shuttle Assembly

To Clean the Shuttle Area:

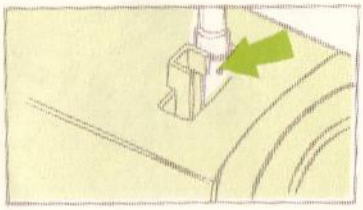
1. This area must be kept free of dust, lint and occasional tangled thread. Raise the needle bar to its highest point and remove the bobbin case.
2. Push levers of shuttle race aside and lift shuttle race cover and shuttle out.
3. Clean the shuttle race with small brush.
4. Put a drop of oil on the center pin of the shuttle and shuttle race. (see arrows)

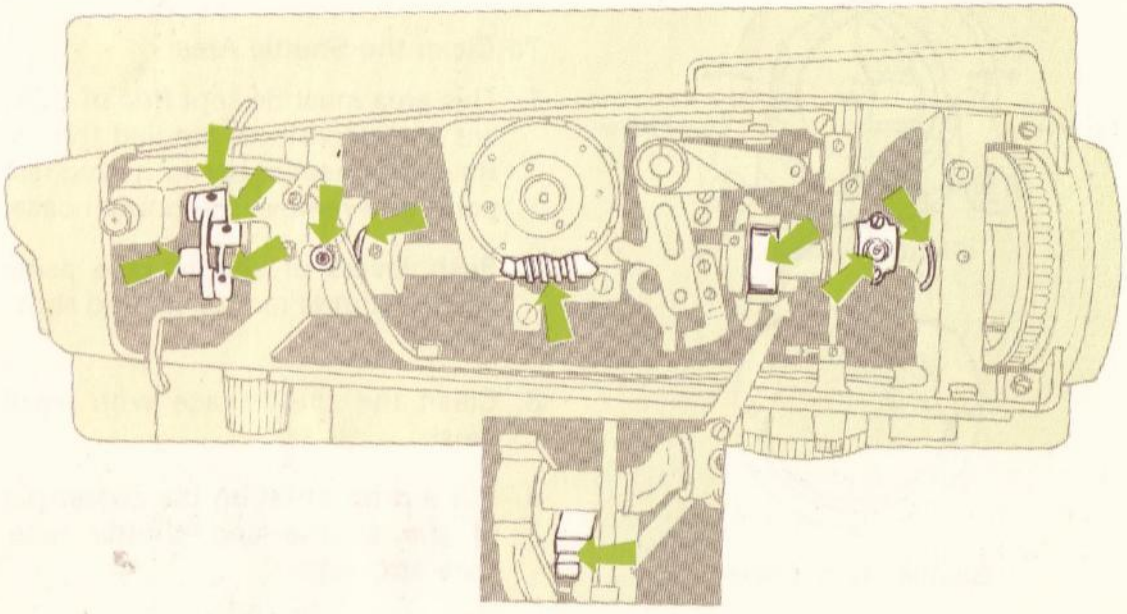
To Replace Shuttle Assembly:

1. Position shuttle race as illustrated so that race is forming half moon on the left side of the machine.
2. Hold shuttle by center pin and position shuttle so as to form a half moon on the right side. Pointed hook will be on the bottom.
3. Place shuttle race cover into place over shuttle assembly.

OILING UNDER ARM COVER PLATE

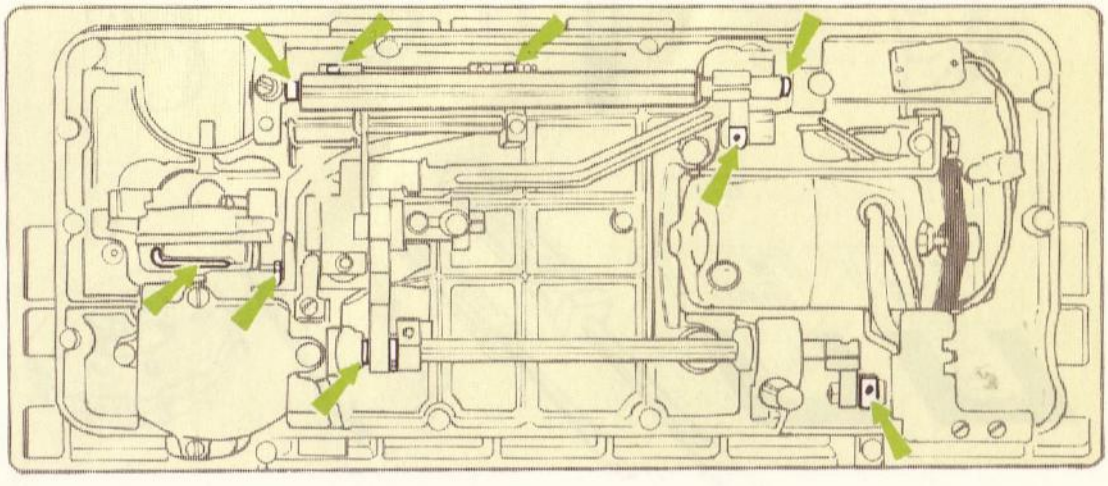
Remove arm cover plate to oil points indicated in top of machine head. To remove cover plate lift cover.





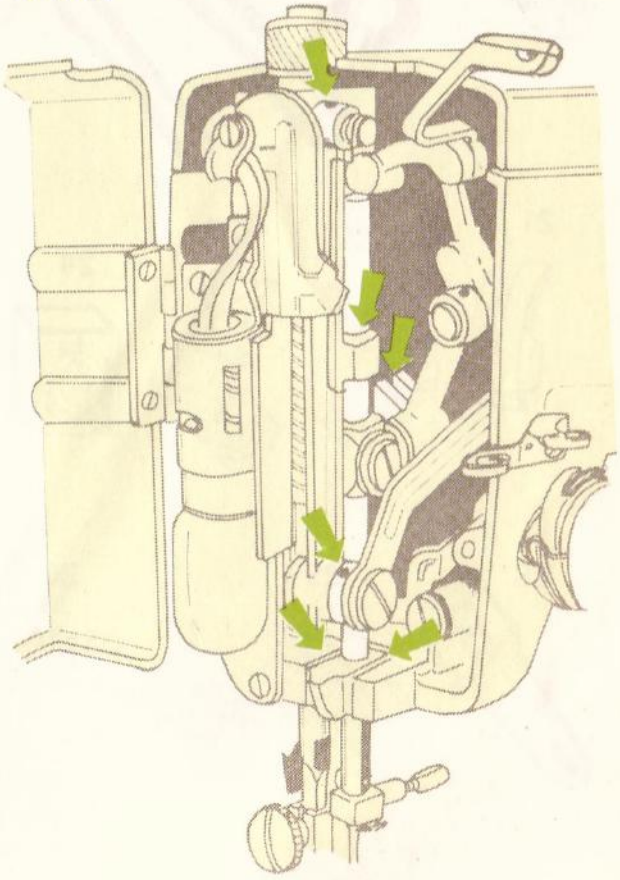
OILING UNDERSIDE

Tilt machine head back to oil points indicated on underside of machine.

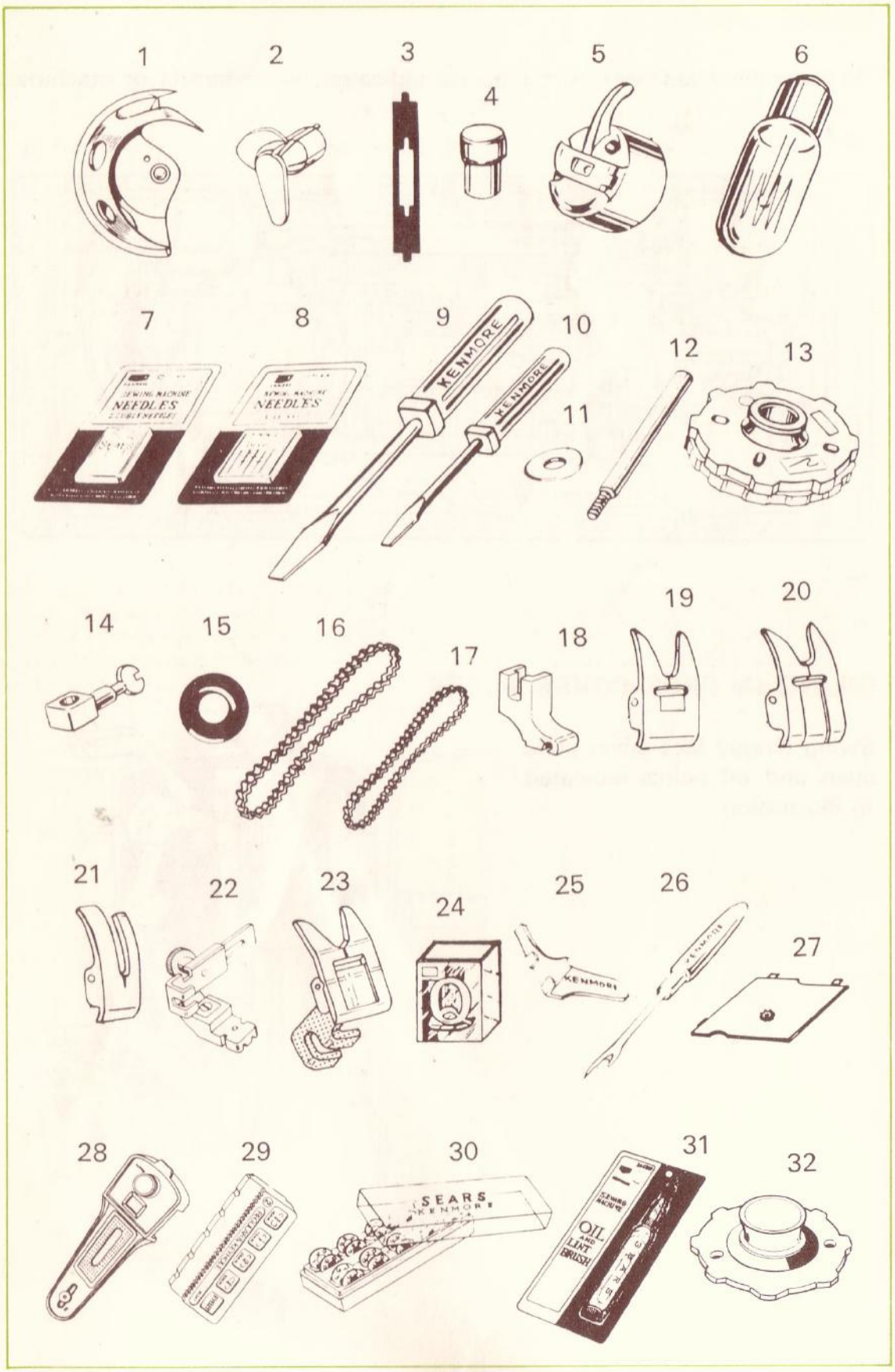


OILING IN FACE COVER PLATE

Swing hinged face cover plate open and oil points indicated in illustration.



PARTS LIST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KENMORE
SEARS
OIL
LINT
BRUSH

PARTS LIST

All parts listed here may be ordered through your nearest Sears or Simpsons - Sears retail store, catalog sales office or mail order house.

When ordering these parts, please be sure to mention the following references:

1. Model & serial numbers of machine shown on the nomenclature plate. See page 2.
2. Parts number(s) and description(s) here.

When ordering by mail, prices will be furnished on request, or parts will be shipped at prevailing prices and you will be billed accordingly.

REF. #	PART #	DESCRIPTIONS
1	28775	Shuttle
2	28776	Chain stitch adapter
3	36211	Chain stitch needle plate
4	1222	Bobbin winder tension disc
5	6510	Bobbin case
6	6797	Light bulb
7	*6745	Double needles in ivory case
8	*6740	#9 single needles
	*6741	#11 single needles
	*6742	#14 single needles
	*6743	#16 single needles
	*6744	#18 single needles
	*6746	"Q NEEDLES"™
9	3015	Large screw driver
10	3016	Small screw driver
11	2273	Nylon disc
12	8286	Thread spool pin
13	26844	Pattern disc #4
	26845	Pattern disc #5
	26847	Pattern disc #7
	26848	Pattern disc #8
	26849	Pattern disc #9
	26850	Pattern disc #10
	26851	Pattern disc #11
	26852	Pattern disc #12
	26858	Pattern disc #18
	26859	Pattern disc #19
	26862	Pattern disc #22
	26863	Pattern disc #23
	26864	Pattern disc #24
	28772	Pattern disc #30
14	26929	Needle clamp
15	1939	Bobbin winder rubber ring
16	28908	Large motor belt
17	30083	Small motor belt
18	37170	Clamping shank
19	37173	Standard zigzag foot
20	37174	Satin stitch foot

REF. #	PART #	DESCRIPTIONS
21	37175	Straight stitch foot
22	6757	Zipper foot
23	6782	"Q FOOT"™
24	6882	"Q SET"™
25	6864	Needle threader
26	6861	Buttonhole opener
27	35081	Buttonhole cover plate
28	35286	Buttonhole guide plate
29	35346	Buttonhole template (#1)
	35347	Buttonhole template (#2)
30	*6862	Bobbin box with 10 bobbins
31	*6889	Oil and lint brush
32	36257	Metal cam

*These items are not furnished with the machine, but may be ordered per instructions above.

MEMO

WARRANTY

FULL 25-YEAR WARRANTY ON SEWING MACHINE HEAD

For 25 years from the first day of use in your home, we will repair defects in material or workmanship, free of charge, which appear in the sewing machine head.

FULL TWO-YEAR WARRANTY ON ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT OF SEWING MACHINE

For two years from the first day of use in your home, we will repair defects in material or workmanship, free of charge, which appear in the electrical equipment, including motor, wiring, switch and speed control.

FULL 90-DAY WARRANTY ON MECHANICAL ADJUSTMENTS

For 90 days from the first day of use in your home, we will, free of charge, provide mechanical service necessary for proper operation, except for normal maintenance.

To obtain service under the above full warranties, simply contact our nearest store or service center in the United States or Canada.

Limited Warranty

For 90 days from the first day of use in your home, we will replace, free of charge, any belts, bobbin winder rubber rings, or light bulbs, if returned to our store. This does not include labor for installation of such parts.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO., Chicago, IL 60684 U.S.A. and SIMPSONS-SEARS LIMITED, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

SEARS SERVICE
IS AT YOUR SERVICE

Your Sears merchandise takes on added value when you discover that Sears has over 2,000 Service Units throughout the country. Each has fully equipped trucks and is staffed by Sears-trained, professional technicians.

If and when you need service, please be sure to mention the number shown on your nomenclature plate. See page 2.

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